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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBEE 26, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church South will convene at Fifth Street Methodist Church in Wilmington on the 6th day of December this year.

The cotton spinning and weaving business is in a most prosperous condition in England. The weavers and spinners of Manchester express the greatest gratification at the condition of trade in that city.

Emma Goldman, the she-anarchist of New York, who attempted to incite the unemployed of that city to riot some weeks ago, has been tried for the offence and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

In a thirty mile race recently in Germany between a race horse and a bicycle, the wheeler got away with the horse easy. In the first part of the race the horse led but the wheelman closed the gap in short order and at the end the horse wasn't in it.

Lord Dunraven expressed his opinion on the yacht race to the effect that his yacht, Valkyrie, could under other circumstances have done better, and that the races were not a fair test of the merits of the two yachts. He says however, that his boat was fairly defeated.

Since the advent of Leo XIII to the Pontificial throne he has created 92 Cardinals, that number having died in the course of his pontificate. The College of Cardinals, since the nominations at the last consistory, number 63, of whom 34 are Italian and 29 foreigners.

From latest reports the World's Fair is not to be closed on October 31, but will be kept open as long as the weather permits and the attendance makes it worth while. A large number of the foreign exhibitors, it is said, have consented to remain beyond the time originally fixed for closing.

Time has shown the utter hollowness of the howl for repeal. Immediate action or the country would be ruined was the demand two months ago. Now the brethren announce that they can continue the fight until the 4th of next July. And so the truth has come out that the fight is not for relief from the panic, but to strike down silver,

Silver, in its relative commercial value to gold, has varied greatly at different times since the two metals were first used for coins. In the days of Abraham the patriach it was 8 to 1; B. C. 1000 it was 12 to 1; B. C. 500, 13 to 1, and at the beginning of the Christian era, about 9 to 1. In the year 100 A. D. it was 18 to 1; in 1100 it was 8 to 1, and at the time of the discovery of America only 7 to 1.

Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, has introduced in the house a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the offices of collector of customs at the following places, among others: Albemarle N. C.; Alexander, Va.; Annapolis, Md.; Beaufort, N. C.; Cape Charles, Va.; Georgetown, S. C.; Pamlico, N. C.; Rappahannock, Va. The offices abolished are to be consolidated with the district adjoining them.

A locomotive is being constructed in England which will have the power of 2,000 horses. The driving wheels are to be 12 feet in diameter. It is intended to increase the speed and pull a train through the country at the rate of 100 miles an hour. The fastest time of a railroad locomotive in the United States is 111 miles in an hour. This time was made on the New York Central railroad. The locomotive is now on exhibition at the World's Fair.

In order to prevent the outbreak of fever in Brunswick next summer from germs kept alive during the winter Surgeon-General Wyman will, as soon as the epidemic ends, direct the Government forces to clean the town thoroughly, fumigating and disinfecting every piece of property in it. Unless this is done neighboring coast cities have announced through their newspapers that they will allow nothing from Brumswick within their limits until 1896.

The Fort Worth, Texas, Gazette says that the tendeney in Texas, as elsewhere, is to leave the country and live in towns. This is because life in the country is lonely and isolated. It therefore advocates the plan of farmers living in a village, which is in practice in some parts of Europe and is being tried in the Northwest. All the farmers of a certain section move to a central locality and establish a village of their own. With good roads it is easy for them to get to their farms every day. The plan has many advantages, and if generally adopted would do away with the isolation which is now a great objection to farm life.

Occasionally a Southern board of trade adopts resolutions endorsing the financial policy of the President and favoring an unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. These boards, says the Sampson Democrat, do this in the face of the fact that the South is almost solidly opposed to such a policy and such a repeal. While the greatest number who favor unconditional repeal are found in our cities, yet it is quite probable that the large majority of our city population believe in holding firmly to the platform and recognizing at once both ends of the financial plank. They do not believe in sawing it in two, as the President suggests, in order to gratify the demands of the monometallists.

A good deal, says the Raleigh News and Observer, is being said in certain quarters about the Democratic Senators standing out against the will of the people. The last time the will of the people was taken was just about a year ago. It was then expressed in loud tones. The people voted by a large majority to sustain a party that pledged itself in its platform to the free coinage of silver on the basis that the silver dollar and the gold dollar should be of equal intrinsic and purchasing power. That is the last expression of the popular will. Whether this is of any consequence or not may not be material; but the attention of those who are declaring loudly about the will of the people is respectfully called to the fact.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The ex-Confederate Veterans' Association met in annual session in Raleigh Thursday. Col. E. D. Hall and Mr. W. C. Stronach were re-elected president and secretary. One vice-president is to be appointed from each Congressional district. Other business of interest was transacted. ——The State Agricultural Society also met in annual session, R. H. Battle, Esq., declined re-election as president and Col. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, was elected as his successor. ——The silver Republicans of the Senate say they will accept the time compromise in so far as to allow it to come to a vote. The general policy of the Republicans is to be hands off and let the Democrats fix up the compromise. ——The Sub-Treasury at New York received $5,000,000 in gold coin shipped by express from San Francisco last week. The Spanish steamer Caidad Counal, Havana for New York is anchored off Charleston bar. Her captain telegraphed to New York for a tug to tow her to that port. ——The English bark, Lotus, from Hamburg, is at the Charleston quarantine, disabled. She has eighteen men on board taken from a wrecked Norwegian bark. —— The Atlanta Constitution in reply to the Courier Journal, says the repeal Democrats are the real obstructionists in the Senate. —— Many of the officers and stockholders of the defunct National bank of Starksville, Mass., have been indicted in the Federal court. —— The banquet winding up the Cardinal Gibbons jubilee in Baltimore was a magnificent affair. A letter was read from President Cleveland expressing his regrets at not being able to be present. ——L. Banks Holt's horse Berlew won the principal race at the State fair. ——The State board of charities met last week. Full reports were made. The board urges the establishment of a reformatory school and that the insane asylum boards should give preference to ex-Confederate soldiers. ——The mayor of Brooklyn and sheriff of Kings county have decided to prevent the Mitchell-Corbett fight taking place at Coney Island. —— Two Central park policemen and another man were killed by escaping gas while asleep in a building in the park. —— The London Standard thinks the failure to introduce the Irish Home Rule bill in the next session of the House of Commons would cause a dissolution of Mr. Gladstone's Government. ——A severe fight has taken place at the Stratton Heath collieries, England, between the police and rioting striking miners. —— The Democratic caucus committee of the Senate was in session last week and many other Senators were in consultation with them, but nothing as far as learned was accomplished. Secretary Carlisle was waited upon by Senators, it is supposed, in the interest of a compromise, but the secretary was determined to yield to no compromise. Still it is thought that the time for repeal of the Sherman act will be postponed to some time in 1895 or perhaps later. ——The Government is taking steps to declare martial law over all Sicily and extirpate brigandage on the islands. The work will be done by 12,000 troops of the regular army, assisted by all the police forces and municipal guards. The campaign is to be pushed with all energy through the mountainous districts, and special provisions will be made to protect the courts before which the brigands appear for trial. ——The war between strikers and mine owners in Derbyshire, England, bids fair to be long and bitter. ——A letter was carried by relays of bicyclists from Staunton, Va., to Chambersburg, Pa., a distance of 162 miles in ten hours and forty-two minutes. ——There was a murder committed in Brunswick last week. ——The South Carolina phosphates miners ask a greater reduction of the State royalty. This Governor Tillman refuses, and the mines may close. ——The Cunard steamer Campania beat the Lucania's westward record by eight minutes. ——The Senate has confirmed J. J. Van Alen, of Rhode Island, to be Ambassador to Italy and James T. Kilbreth to be collector of customs for New York city. —— The puddlers in the iron works of Brown & Co., of Pittsburg, quit work rather than agree not to be connected with any labor organization. ——The North Carolina University foot ball team defeated the team of Washington and Lee University Friday. ——At Battle Creek, Mich., Thursday night two passenger trains collided and twenty-six people were killed, many of them being burned to death in the fire which followed the wreck. Some of the scenes were most fearful. One woman got her body out of the window, but her legs were pinioned down in the car and she burned to death in sight of people anxious but unable to help her. Another woman was taken from the car, but her baby was caught beneath the seat and burned to death. The accident was caused by the conductor of one train disobeying orders. ——Bradstreet's weekly trade review says business generally is paralyzed by the delayed action of the Senate. The South and Southwest, though, are not effected as the balance of the country. ——The light house board gives notice of change of light at Oak Island, south of Cape Fear river, North Carolina. ——Little Tobe, sired by Pamlico, made his mile at the State fair in 2:26, winning the $300 purse. —— Cashier Foust, of the First National bank of Salisbury, N. C., has defaulted to the amount of $16,000. He has made the amount good by turning all his property over to the bank. He has not been arrested. ——On Sunday Fort Santa Cruse in the Bay of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, fired upon the rebel cruiser Urano and sank her in a short while. The rebel steamer Pallas attempted to enter the bay but was driven off by the fire of the same fort and on Tuesday the fort opened fire on the fleet and seriously injured two of the cruisers. ——Senator Faulkner is to be married to Miss Whiting, of Hampton, Va. ——The unofficial trial trip of the new cruiser Columbia has just terminated satisfactorily to the Cramps, her builders. ——There is a vessel in Boston harbor with thirteen cases of supposed yellow fever. ——The money stolen from the American Express company while in transit to New Orleans from New York was in charge of a guard and a special messenger. Its disappearance is still a mystery. The amount was $22,000. ——A tiger and a tigress in the menagerie of the Providence, R. I., park had a ferocious fight. The former was killed by his mate. ——Destructive storms are reported about Topic in Mexico, causing heavy losses to farmers. Whole villages have been swept away and a hundred and fifty lives are reported lost. ——The Durham, England, miners have decided to accept the mine owners' offer of a 5 per cent. advance for three months, thus averting a strike.

Senator Vance at Raleigh.

Raleigh News and Observer.]

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I can very truly say that no occasion of my life gives me more pleasure than to respond to the call of the people of my State whenever they have occasion for my services. It does me good to look into your faces, and I am reminded that agriculture is the great and dominant interest of the State of North Carolina. Seventy-five per cent. of the people of our State are devoted to agriculture and its kindred pursuits—seventy-five out of every one hundred—seventy-five thousand out of every one hundred thousand of our population; that is to say, out of every four men you meet, three of them are engaged in agriculture, and are dependent upon it. It is, therefore, the dominant interest of the State of North Carolina, and as such, recognizing that fact, my political obligations, as well as my inclinations, have been in the direction of the interests of those who are engaged in agriculture more particularly than in any other direction. The people who till the soil are the most conservative of any of our population. They are more dependent upon nature, therefore, they are more fixed in their habits, therefore they are more fixed in their opinions and have more power to judge than any other class of our people. They are nearest to the God which created them. Whether they are better or not, I am not permitted to say. I can only say that they should be better than any other class of our people. At at all events, they constitute the most conservative element in our society, and as such, there is a vast and wondrous responsibility resting upon them; We look to you, farmers of North Carolina, to resist wild and impracticable schemes. we look to you to adhere as nearly as possible to the track marked out by our forefathers for the preservation of the liberties and the happiness of our people. We look to you in church and State to resist what has been characterized by the Apostle as "every wind that comes along"; we look to you to help preserve, rather than to mark out and create new things; we look to you to hold fast to those things which are good and to eschew and resist the progress of those things which are evil.

Many years ago, fellow citizens, it was brought to my attention, as it must have been brought to the attention of every man who looks at the state of our country and the things which are directly before his eyes, that while the people of these United States were making the most wonderful physical progress ever known to the children of men; that while they were accumulating wealth and spreading and widening and broadening the means of civilization faster than any other people has ever done; yet, that wealth was not being distributed properly in proportion to those who earned it and created it. That natural tendency of the strong to oppress the weak, which will prevail whenever one man has more money than another; which will prevail whenever one man has more power to fight than another (and he is disposed to exercise it); that tendency which nature has created and provoked to an unequal distribution of the accumulated wealth of the country, has been fostered by law. And for thirty-three years, a quarter of a century, I had observed and still observe, that the legislation of the national legislature of this country, has been either indifferent or directly hostile to the interest of the agricultural classes of our people. In the last thirty-three years great corporations have grown up that dominate whole States and communities, whose directors and controllers in the back room of the office of their secretary and treasurer, or their president or vice-president, levy more taxes on our people than all our legislatures put together, and these corporations are not responsible to anybody. Under this system of legislation all of the banks (which ever since the constitution was formed were considered an essential element of State sovereignty), have been created with such powers as enable them to contract the currency or to inflate it at their own pleasure, and the banks and banking institutions chartered under and by authority of the States have been driven out of existence by unconstitutional taxation. In some way the manufacturing interests of the country have procured legislation in their favor. There is not a corporation created for the purpose of accumulating wealth created in the last third of a century, that has not been created absolutely at the expense of the agricultural classes of this country. It is not denied by the most rabid advocates of capital that agriculture has not had this chance. It has not participated in the general prosperity of this great country. On the contrary, fellow citizens, under the State legislation for the last twenty or twenty-five years the laws of your State have been favorable to you, and so far as the State government of North Carolina can promote the wealth of the agricultural and all other classes I challenge any other State in America to show more disinterested legislation than that exhibited by North Carolina. Show me a government in America anywhere that has been better administered; that has been more wisely administered; where the taxes have been more justly laid, and where everything has been more equalized than it has been under the government of North Carolina. Why is this? Why is it that the national legislature has been so hostile to your interests and the State Legislature so favorable? I will tell you why. The answer is not far to seek. It is because this legislation has been moulded by the farmers of North Carolina, who have been either present in the Legislature as members, or you have selected and elected those who should represent you, and therefore the beneficent legislation; whereas in the national legislature, although you constitute largely one-half of all the workers and wage-earners of this great nation, your strength has been dissipated. The bond which has held you together has been a mere rope of sand, and your influence in the national legislature has not been felt—has scarcely been there at all. Why has that been? I perceived a long while since that that was because you lacked organization, you lacked the means of combination and the bringing of strength to bear at a given point.

Napoleon's great maxim was to throw great masses of troops upon the weakest point of his enemy, and, as one of our cavalry generals during the late war expressed it, a man of more courage than education—he said the great secret was to get there first with the most men. You have never been able to do that in national politics. The banks have got there every time with all four feet; the railroads have got there every time, and it is the only part of their schedule in which they have never been behind time; the manufacturers have got there every time; all the balance of them have. Why? Why, simply because they have been organized and have got the start. I have no quarrel with them for it. My quarrel is with you for neglecting the means of grace which has been offered to you.

Now it is known to you that a great contest is pending in the Congress of the United States and is dividing and agitating the people all over this great land on the question of their money. Propositions have passed the House of Representatives and are ponding now in the Senate which would demonetize one-half of our currency. Do you know what that means, my friends? You do not. You think you do but you do not. If you would take the trouble to sit down and read the history of the English people about the time that Great Britain demonetized silver and destroyed one half of the currency of the people and read of the vast multitudes of hungry men that paraded the streets of London and of wailing women that surrounded the parliament House, holding up children crying for bread, and of the horror of actual starvation through which those people had to pass to come to a gold standard; if you could bring those times back, you would see something of what was before you in case that one half of our money is wiped out. Do not let any man deceive you by saying that one-half of our money is not to be wiped out. For the only legislation which is upon our statute books now that binds us to silver is the Sherman law which is threatened with unconditional repeal. You can see the gradual effect of legislation. Since 1873 when silver money was demonetized, for the first time all products began to go down, the most important of which are wheat and cotton, and you will see that as the price of silver sank because its money value had been taken away from it, that wheat and cotton went down precisely, every penny; that when one went down the other went down as though they had been joined together, and they have been sinking ever since, and the days' wage has been going down and everything else that is produced on the farmer's plantation for the sustenance of mankind has been going down in the same proportion. Silver is making its last stand as the money of the American people. There is not a bank or manufactory that has not sent its petition and whose voice is not heard in behalf of the repeal. There is not a chamber of commerce, there is not a merchants' exchange or a brokers' exchange in America that has not made its voice heard in Washington City; and even not content with sending on their petition they have sent large delegations to buttonhole members of Congress, and Senators especially, and tell them that the end of the world is at hand and that Gabriel's horn would be heard the day after to-morrow if their wishes were not complied with. I have been listening every day to these delegations and these petitions and have been hoping I would hear some voice from the farmers of North Carolina, but I heard not one. Why have not the farmers organized themselves into a body and sent on resolutions approving my course and begging me to stand steady? But the great bulk of farmers as farmers were as dumb as an oyster—too lazy or too indifferent to get together and pass resolutions to hold up the hands of your representative who is in the midst of so much trouble and trying to sustain your interests. Private letters I would receive by the hundreds encouraging me and endorsing my course, but nothing for the public had I to offer. Now if the farmers of North Carolina had been sufficiently organized, not as a political party, in secret meetings with closed doors, but with open doors, meetings of all the people of North Carolina in which the farmers should participate, and had made their voice heard everywhere, how much good it would have done me, how much good it would have done the cause I was trying to repesent. You still lack the element of unity, my fellow citizens. Don't let any one suppose that this indifference of the farmers to their interests can be overcome and benefitted by resolving themselves into a political party instead of into a farmers' party. The very moment you become a political party you lose your character as farmers and you deprive yourselves of that respect and sympathy from the whole community, at least of men of all classes of the community which attends you as farmers and cultivators of the soil. So long as you act together as farmers all political parties will seek you and your influence. Whenever you act as a political party only, all political parties will fight you, and you become as other political parties, and moreover, when you do that, as I have already intimated, you deprive yourselves of good men, the broad men and liberal men who are your friends in all the other parties, and you will not permit them to serve you or to help you, but as political apostates, and that men do not want to become. Let me advise the people of North Carolina, the agricultural people of North Carolina, those who have already associated with a political party devoted to farmers' interests, as well as those who have not, but who have the farmers' interests at heart, let me advise you to make no new political antagonists, but to hold yourselves ready as a class of men to throw your weight in behalf of any measure and of any man and of any party who agrees with you as to the issues which are to be decided by the people. Whenever you do that, I have hope for the people of North Carolina. I have hope for the greatest issues which are before us.

The silver fight is now nearing its completion, It is so near that a few days ago I received a belated petition praying for the passage of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and I refused to present it, on the ground that I belonged to a church which does not believe it is lawful to pray for the dead. We will get a compromise, fellow-citizens. We are bound to have a compromise, and that is being realized among all those who favor unconditional repeal and the return to the gold standard. The constitution itself is a compromise of conflicting interests. There is not a law on the statute books of our State; there is not a statute of any State in the American Union, that is not the result of a compromise. All human institutions are the result of a compromise. Even marriages are the result of a compromise. If it had not been, where would most of us have been? That compromise will embrace the continuance of the coinage of silver. There are several of them offered. I do not know which one will be agreed upon; but it was well ascertained when I left Washington that there was strength enough on the moderate side of the question to pass one or the other of them. Probably the compromise introduced by Senator Harris, of Tennessee, will be adopted, which provides for the coinage of all bullion which is now in the Treasury and the continued purchase of silver at the rate of two millions and a half ounces per month for five years (during which time we can see better what to do,) and that the small bills of the national banks and the greenbacks under ten dollars were to be taken up and cancelled in the Treasury, in order to give silver a chance to supply its place as a money of the people. Some compromise of this kind will be undoubtedly adopted, and that is bound to be the result of the determined efforts of men who profess devotion to silver money as was done and has been done at every convention in the State of North Carolina for several years past and all over the Union. I say that is so, and it will have been effected by the determination of those who were in dead earnest when they said so—men who did not profess devotion to silver money in order to secure an election, and then went to Washington and denied it thrice before the cock crew once.

I have had my share in this work, fellow citizens. Although it is known to you that my health has not been strong for a year past, yet thank God I am improving and I have taken my full share in this excitement about this contest going on in Washington City, and but for the private letters which I have received from every part of the country I would not have known, so far as any popular voice was concerned, whether I was serving you or not. Now you should make yourselves known. You ought to make yourselves often heard, and rest assured that in doing so, and in my advising you to do so, I am not preaching anything like class legislation, nor would you be following anything that would be denominated such.

All other classes are associated together. Why should not you? It is a matter of self defense, and so I say you should do so simply as farmers, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, not as Populists, but as the people of North Carolina; and when your voice as such reaches Washington, that voice will be listened to. That voice is the voice of God so far as the legislation of this country is concerned; and you should not fail to try it.

I know there has been a great deal of trouble in this country, fellow citizens, and not unfrequently I am appealed to for God's sake to do something. Let unconditional repeal pass in order that this crisis may be put off, and times get a little better. Fellow citizens, if I were to do so even at the entreaty of every man in North Carolina, I would be a traitor to the men I serve, so deep is my conviction that it is better to endure these ills, which are for a moment, for the sake of the more far-reaching remedy. Double standard of money is, I think, the remedy, and I feel that I must stand by it. It cannot be for long.

Now as for this panic. When it comes down to the ultimate analysis, what produced it? At first everything was attributed to the Sherman law. They say the Sherman law takes the gold out of the country, while in a short time the gold commences coming back. Then was the Sherman law responsible for its going out and its coming back both? Was it a trap like the old negro's trap for varmints, that "kotch 'em going and kotch 'em coming!" Why, when we come to inquire into that thing, we find that the gold that went out, Mr. President, went out neither according to the law of supply and demand, nor according to the Sherman law. It was sent out purely on speculation by bankers in New York, and in many cases that gold was shipped abroad, my countrymen, at a loss, because it is known to all those who know anything about exchange that there is no money to be made shipping gold across the ocean when the exchange is 4 87½ and upwards, and a vast quantity of this money had left this country within the last twelve months, the leaving of which was attributed to the Sherman law, was absolutely sent over to London at a loss to the men who shipped it. The Sherman law was in the way of the speculators, and they wanted to attribute the leaving of that gold to the operations of the Sherman law, and every ship-load of gold that left the port of New York disturbed stocks and lowered them, and these speculators bought in all the stocks at a low price and shipped the gold right straight back from Liverpool, a great quantity of it coming back in the unbroken packages in which it was shipped. The Sherman law purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month, and it was paid for in Treasury notes, which were put in circulation at the rate of $48,000,000 or $50,000,000 every year; and then they complained that the scarcity of money was the cause of hard times. Then they attributed, on the other hand, the hard times to the law which increased the currency $48,000,000 a year. Still, that would not do. Then what? Then they said it all came from the want of confidence. Well, how is it with the New York bankers? What is the want of confidence? Well, they said, we are afraid gold will go out of the country by the operation of the Sherman law, and gradually the government of the United States will return to a silver basis and all the obligations that are now out shall be paid in silver. Well, who says that? Do you say so, Mr. New York banker? Well, when he was pressed, then he would say no! Well, then who has want of confidence? Well, they said the bankers in London and the French and the German bankers have not any confidence. What the devil—excuse my French if you please—what has the want of confidence of the English and German bankers to do with this country? Well, the truth is we borrow money, say the New York brokers from the English bankers, and we have to give security, and unless the Sherman law is repealed and we return to a gold standard right at once, we cannot borrow any more money from them. Now that is the situation. A delegation that was in Washington from Baltimore the other day called upon me and talked about this want of confidence. And when he came down to the last resort he said he had confidence, the gentleman who was talking to me, that all Americans had confidence, but the European bankers had not. I said: "so you have come here to ask me, an American Senator and the representative of a sovereign State, to legislate at the dictation of a foreign banker because he has not confidence. He is a liar when he says it. He knows we can buy his little island out whenever we feel like it."

Now that is positively the situation. We are called upon to legislate in the interests of and at the dictation of foreign bankers and capitalists, and the penalty we are to suffer is they will not send us any more money unless we discard silver and come to an absolute gold standard. They have no confidence. I have confidence in the American people. I have confidence in the fact that every dollar owing by the American people will be paid not only in such money as is promised, but in better money. For there is no outstanding obligation of the United States now payable in gold; not one, and there is not an obligation outstanding of the United States of any kind that has not been redeemed in gold whenever asked for. Even the silver certificates issued—if any of you happen to have one in your pocket, I have not, I am sorry to say—you will find that one silver dollar or ten silver dollars, as the case may be, has been deposited in the Treasury payable on demand. Now every lawyer on the earth will tell you that is redeemable in silver, and every one of these certificates when presented has been paid not only in the money that we promised, but better money than we promised, in gold; and yet these fellows say that they have not confidence, and we are to destroy the constitutional money of our fathers and lower the price of every pound of cotton and of every bushel of wheat, until it comes down to the starvation, and the ruin that everywhere marked the demonetization of money in order to give confidence to those fellows over there. If I do it—I have quit swearing and am trying to be a better man—well, I will just say simply I will not do it. Let us pray God that you will not. It is natural when men have been oppressed and wrong has been done to them for so great a while, that when their hour of power comes they can't stop at the line of moderation. The horrors of the French revolution were just in proportion to the iniquity which had been heaped upon the people there for centuries. It was began by the Girondists, who attempted to equalize all the taxes of France as the remedy for the old feudal privileges. The barons paid no taxes to support the government whatever, and the proposition was made in the first general assembly of the French people for the equalization of taxes, to make a nobleman pay taxes as common men, just as the peasant did. It was adopted and made with universal approbation. And the authors having found out that they could redress one wrong so easily, advanced a little further, and thinking that they could go along as they had begun, advanced beyond the bounds with visible ferocity and bloodthirsty cruelty, and the first man at the guillotine was this mad man who began the Girondists. So with the farmers of America, who have submitted so long to this legislation which has robbed them—high tariffs, which prevent the coming in of foreign products and prevent the foreigners from buying their products, and at the same stroke of the pen compelled them to buy all their supplies at the highest market in the world and sell everything they had to sell at the cheapest market in the world. Then came the national banking laws, by which the State banking institutions were swept out of existence, and power was given to the national banks to control the currency, to contract it whenever they thought there was too much, and to inflate it when they thought there was too little. After these things then comes the proposition to demonetize silver, which sends the price of gold way up and the price of every day's wages and every bushel of wheat and every pound of cotton way down. I say in that way you have been plundered so long and oppressed so long, that very naturally should power be placed in your hands you would be disposed to go too far. I have seen that disposition manifested in North Carolina; but let us hope that when you do come into power, when those whom you send to Washington and elsewhere to represent you shall be in the majority, that you will display wisdom and moderation and far sightedness, that will meet the approbation of your countrymen, and that your influence will grow and strengthen until it becomes as great as the land in which it is displayed, Let us hope you will not be short sighted and revengeful, that you will not take advantage and stir up prejudice of class against class, and one portion of the industrial community against another, but that you will display that broadness which God displays to you when he scatters his rain over your fields and valleys. And now, fellow citizens, I thank you for your attention. I am sorry there are no greater number present, not for myself, for I cannot well speak to more, but on account of the fair, and I hope to-morrow and the next day and the next day, and the balance of the week will continue to receive crowds and crowds of the good people of North Carolina, pouring out to sustain their fair, which is one of the institutions of the State of North Carolina which should not be permitted to fall into what has been termed innocuous desuetude, whatever that means, but which should be kept up. I am obliged to you for your kind attention.

A Scene in the Senate.

New York Sun Correspondence.

Mounted in the chair of power, behind the high desk of the presiding officer, sat Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, his bald head shining like the highly polished mahogany all about him, and his tall, angular form clothed all in black. With his right hand he toyed with the little ivory gravel, which has no handle, but which for all that is quite effective in calling the over-zealous Senators to order. In front of the Vice-President, and the step lower, sat the long row of Senate Secretaries and clerks, who have had nothing to do during all this session but to listen to interminable speeches, and still one step below them the official reporters of debates and the representatives of the press associations, all of whom have worked for the past two months as they have never worked before. In the semi-circle before these officials sat the whilom dignified Senators, the Democrats on the right of the aisle, the Republicans on the left, and the Populists, the indoctrinated and the silver-crat disposed of in odd places among them all. Every Senator in Washington was in his seat in anticipation of the coming fight, and all had their eyes fixed upon the pretty blue clock underneath the brown plush upholstered gallery reserved for the diplomatic corps and which was occupied by five secretaries and attaches. On the leather-covered sofas that line the walls on either side of the doors sat members of the House and employees, the latter, as ever, largely in a majority. Through the half-open cloak room doors curled the smoke left behind by the Senators, who fled there doing the day to escape the speech-making, and in and about the desks, through the doors, and up the aisle ran the ubiquitous and nimble-footed pages, who felt the importance of the occasion as keenly as the Senators and shared as fully in the general suspense and excitement. Over near the main door sat Speaker Crisp, talking to Senators Brice and McPherson, and in the aisle stood two Senators engaged in an animated conversation, each wearing an exaggerated appearance of politeness. Both were big, tall, manly-looking men, who were entirely oblivious to the fact that they were the target of all eyes. These Senators were Messrs. Ransom and Vance of North Carolina, whose lifelong friendship has been strained almost to the point of bursting, all because Mr. Ransom had Kope Elias appointed Internal Revenue Collector of North Carolina and Mr. Vance is endeavoring to have the nomination rejected. The meeting in the aisle was supposed to be a reconciliation, all the more binding, perhaps, because it was due altogether to the excitement of the moment.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HE COMMITTED SUICIDE!

The Cause and its Lesson.

Why did he commit suicide? Oh! for the same reason that thousands of others are on the verge of the same sin, or in immediate danger of insanity, paralysis, idiocy, or some other equally unfortunate result of any nervous affection. He knew he was afflicted with a nervous disorder, but was careless, apparently indifferent to the outcome; or he may have lessened his chances for recovery by treating with physicians who had little or no knowledge of such affections, or by deluging himself with worthless so-called remedies. His case was a sad one, but no worse than that of any other nervous sufferer, who has nervous or sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, irritability, melancholy, failing memory, hot flashes, fainting, sleeplessness, nervous dyspepsia, sexual debility, epilepsy, etc. The same or similar consequences are likely to result to any one who has any of these advance symptoms of an awful end. Do not hesitate in getting rid of them by intelligent treatment. Dr. Franklin Miles, the celebrated specialist, has studied nervous diseases over 20 years, and has discovered the only reliable remedy for them. Thousands of voluntary testimonials prove the virtues of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Alonzo Barker, of Clinton, N. Y., writes: "I was so afflicted with extreme nervousness that I was on the verge of insanity. My hands trembled so that I could scarcely feed myself. I used twelve bottles of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and was cured. It is with pleasure I recommend this wonderful remedy for nervous troubles."

"I had been a great sufferer from chronic headache until I began, about four months ago, to use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Pills, since which time I have not had a headache. Several of my friends are using Dr. Miles' Remedies, and find them, as I did, to be more than you claim for them."—Mrs. Mary Kline, Los Angeles, Cal.

W. H. Capewell, editor Tribune, Plymouth, Pa., writes: "My wife was cured of sick headache of many years' standing by the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. She has recommended it to her friends, and all praise it highly."

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2—17, 92

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J. E. MONTAGUE,
MANAGER.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 26, 1893.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

We will publish next week, (we hoped till the moment of going to press to present it in this issue), in the form of a supplement, the report of the committee appointed by the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company to prepare a statement for publication of the matter at issue between the Company and the State authorities, growing out of this famous corps' having been summarily "dropped" from the State Guard. The committee has done its work with such intelligence and ability that comment would seem superfluous. Indeed, apart from the editing of the committee, the mere reading of the correspondence in its chronological sequence can leave, in our opinion, but one impression upon the mind: and that is, that the Company was absolutely right in every position assumed by it. In other words, it is a case in which, though two sides were taken, but one survives. That also seems to be the conclusion of the Governor, who—notwithstanding the incidents recited by his Excellency in his letter of October 2d, instant, as the cause for the order of June 27th dropping the Company from the State Guard, viz: that the Company had "defied the law and regulations," that it had "ignored the suggestions of the Adjutant General of the State to withdraw from the Guard," and that it had "forced the Commander-in-Chief to order the Company to be dropped from the Guard"—assures Major Vann that "there is certainly nothing dishonorable to your Company in the manner of its severance from the State Guard."

While the correspondence will be chiefly of interest to the parties concerned, and those interested in them—viz: the community of Fayetteville and the members of the State Guard—it will claim the earnest attention, we doubt not, of our readers generally and of the people of the State at large, who have not outlived the recollection of the origin of this Independent Company, and are not unmindful of the obligation to cherish things in the State's history which are "ancient" as well as "honorable." So long ago as 1819 this Company was an object of such State pride—not of pride local to Fayetteville, or to the Cape Fear section, or even to that larger division of Carolina known as the Colony of Clarendon, but of pride to the whole State, both Clarendon and Albemarle—that John Stanly, himself an Albemarle man, introduced into the House of Commons the following resolution, which passed both Houses of the General Assembly and became law at the session of 1819, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be and is hereby authorized and empowered to commission the officers of the Independent Company of Fayetteville with the following ranks, viz: The Captain with the rank of Major, and Lieutenants and Ensign with the rank of Captain, so long as the corps shall continue to hold itself armed and equipped agreeably to the tenor of *its rules and regulations*."

And the unique position of the Company, and its glorious history and achievements were again, in its 98th year, recognized by the General Assembly, which at the session of 1891 passed certain acts in its behalf whose preambles read as follows:

WHEREAS, The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry of Fayetteville, North Carolina was organized August Twenty-third, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three, and will soon reach the age of One Hundred years, and

Whereas, Said company has never failed to respond to the call of duty, and has participated in every war in which this country has been engaged since the date of said company's organization, participating in the battle of Bethel, when the first North Carolina blood was shed, and was among those who fired the last shot at Appomatox; and

Whereas, The said Company has been distinctly recognized and specially honored by Act of this General Assembly of North Caro lina; and

Whereas, This company has and does yet express its willingness at all times to uphold the honor of North Carolina and obey the orders of its Chief Executive; now, therefore, in consideration of the distinguished services of this time honored Company, the General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

And again:

WHEREAS, The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company has preserved intact its organization for nearly a century, and, borne arms in actual service in defence of the State in the war of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve, and in the war between the States, and as a part of the State troops has signified its readiness to respond to any call in behalf of the State; now, therefore, in consideration of its distinguished services.

Because of the history of this "Ancient and Honorable" corps—which begins almost at the beginning of the history of North Carolina as a State in the American Union—the people of North Carolina will, as we have suggested, find matter of the deepest interest to them in reading every word of the report which gives the details of the first assault that has ever been made upon its honor as a military organization; and for the same reason they will rejoice with us, we doubt not, in the complete vindication which the documentary evidence now published secures for its course.

It may be useful, however, to say in brief that the matter now in question arose from the fact that, after the late war, the Company adopted the grey color, in which most of its members had served the Confederacy, for its uniform; that in 1878 it voluntarily became a part of the State Guard, a new feature in our militia system borrowed from the worthy example of some of the Northern States, and then just organized; that in 1890 an order was issued prescribing blue uniforms for all companies in the Guard; that the Company appealed to the Governor (Fowle), through the proper channels, to be allowed to retain its grey uniform as one of its privileges under its charter; that, upon Governor Fowle's suggestion, it withdrew from the Guard; that, last year, at the request of the Adjutant General (Glenn), as approved by the Governor (Holt), it re-entered the Guard as an "unattached company," upon the proffered stipulation of the said State authorities that it should retain and wear its grey uniform; and that, without warning—certainly without due warning, so far as appears it was "dropped" from the Guard for reasons afterwards described by the Governor as "defying the law and regulations," &c., as recited above.

In the light of the correspondence, as its remarkable inconsistencies are revealed in cold type, the authorities appear to have no justification for the course they have pursued.

"THE TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE"

Elsewhere is the full text of Senator Vance's remarkable speech, delivered last week in Raleigh, at the opening of the State Fair. Nothing could be simpler in its fine English, and nothing more effective in its skillful but honest argumentation. Considering the novelty of the crisis with which the Democratic party in North Carolina is confronted, we do not recall a speech of such tactful strength. A writer from Hickory in the Charlotte Observer, who signs himself "C.," and who, we take it, is ex-Judge Cilley, pays a delightful tribute to "The Tribune of People" in these words:

It is the lot of many leaders to be followed, of some to be respected, of a few to be loved, but our great Senator, by thrice happy fortune, is at once the guide, the honor and the darling of his people. Forty years in public life, as Commoner, Congressman, colonel, war-Governor and commander-in-chief, peace-Governor and Senator, he stands to-day the most unique figure in national politics; his escutcheon is not only without a blot, but has never been tarnished by suspicion. The snowy garments of the youthful candidate have given place to the spotless robes of the Senator, and during the long two score of busy years that he has served his State, he has been known to be an honest man.

He has always taken the confidence which the people gave him as a sacred trust, and, as it has been bestowed in larger and yet larger measure, so his reverence for it has grown until it dominates his life. In him, as in no other public man, self has been put back out of sight—no sort of temptation has been strong enough to make him listen to its pleading. His ears have been open to but one voice, the voice of North Carolina. Chance after chance for aggrandizement was let go without thought or notice. The talents entrusted to him have grown, but not for him. They have been handed back to the State with usury.

Of all the services he has done his constituents, none has been greater than the delivery of the address published in Thursday's Observer. The speech bears few traces of his old time humor, but is dignified, as becomes his great station, handling the most intricate problem of recent statesmanship with the clearness of Euclid; it urges upon the farmers, as the future rulers of the land, his matured views as to their duty, with the solemnity of a message from some sovereign about to leave his sceptre to other hands.

He loves us all too well to reproach us, but there is surely no such pathetic word in all his public utterances of the past as when now he hesitates to claim the right to advise his hearers.

It is a frank and touching account of his stewardship, and how nobly he stands forth in the light of it! Assailed from every side, the subtle sophistry of the bankers following hard upon the open attacks of the President; the hostility of the administration and the desertion of some former friends, he looks to those at home for a word of help or sympathy, but in vain. The State watches him in silence as he fights her battle alone. No wonder he feels as Israel's mightiest prophet felt when he came forth from his cave at the sound of the Voice, saying: "I, even I only am left, and they seek my life to take it away." May he find, as did Elijah, that thousands yet are left who have not bowed to Baal or kissed the golden idol, and may he be made to feel the full measure of the love of his fellow citizens.

It will be an evil day for his State when his eloquent lips are stilled. Long may he be spared to us, and may the time never come when, at the bidding of President or banker, at the dictation of rivals of the hints of envy, the State he so honors shall do any act to wound the great, kind, loving heart of Z. B. Vance.

No man has lived, since Lincoln, so truly a man of the people, and I confess it angers me to see, at times, his motives questioned or his actions criticised by those who had not learned to spell "statecraft" when Vance was its master.

He believes he represents the will of the people by his course. If this is so, he ought to know it, his hands should be so stayed that they shall be steady until the going down of the sun. He has a right to the counsel and encouragement of those for whom he toils; he needs it, and he craves it.

Why do not the farmers meet in their several counties and endorse this great tribune of the people, and send him word of what they do, that his position may be strengthened, and the course of legislation may influenced for their good?

CURRENT COMMENT.

A correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger says that the delay to confirm the nomination of Mr. Simmons is injuring the Democratic party. That is not the true way to put it. The true way to state the matter is that if Mr. Simmons had shown himself to be a true Democrat by attending to his own business, instead of attempting to usurp Senator Vance's business, he would probably not only have been confirmed when nominated but nominated several months sooner than he was. Instead of complaining about Mr. Simmons, whose nomination will probably be rejected by the Democratic Senate, the complaining Democrats will save time by putting up some other man.

* * *

The Senatorial aspirants for the next Democratic Presidential nomination, Messrs. Hill, Gorman and Voorhees, appear to have been engaged in a pretty game of tactics. Mr. Hill made a bold dash for the leadership which his Senatorial opportunities have not hitherto vouchsafed to him, by joining the Republicans in offering a cloture bill. Thereupon Mr. Voorhees made a break in the same direction. And, not to be outdone in any such way, Mr. Gorman and his steering committee immediately precipitated the compromise which they have been holding in solution for two months—only, in turn, to be contemptuously snubbed by the President and the Cabinet aspirant, Mr. Carlisle, who declare they will have none of it. By the way, we ought to have a list of the Repeal Democrats who refused to sign an agreement to abide by the action of the Democratic caucus which a majority (silver Democrats) signed a call for, last week.

Judge Hugh L. Bond, who died at Baltimore on Tuesday, was nominated Judge of the fourth circuit of the United States court, by President Grant, which includes the State of Maryland, the two Virginias and the two Carolinas.

The Situation at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Details of the forthcoming compromise on the silver question have been practically agreed upon, and a few minutes before 1 o'clock this afternoon Democratic Senators began pledging themselves in writing to abide by it.

The compromise agreed upon provides that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act shall take effect October 1st, 1894, and that the bond question shall be eliminated entirely. All silver bullion now in the Treasury and all that may be purchased up to the time the repeal goes into effect, together with the seigniorage, is to be coined, save the amount necessary to redeem the outstanding silver certificates. All greenbacks and Treasury notes under $10 in value shall be retired and silver certificates or coined silver dollars shall take their place.

As soon as the conference committee reached this conclusion, Senators on the Democratic side were sent for, and there was a steady stream of Senators wending their way to the committee-room of Mr. Voorhees, who had been previously and for some time closeted with the committee.

A paper was drawn up, and addressed to Mr. Voorhees by the Senators pledging themselves that if he would move to amend his bill in accordance with the outlines given above, they would support it and then vote for the bill as amended. It was a noteworthy fact that the silver Senators signed this document, although there were some who did it under the most vigorous protestations, looking upon the compromise as they expressed it, as an abject surrender of all that for which they had fought these many weeks.

As soon as this paper has been signed—its purpose having been previously discussed with the chairman of the finance committee—the amendment will be prepared and introduced in the Senate.

Up to 4 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess, 37 Senators had signed the pledge, addressed to Mr. Voorhees, to support the measure. This number includes Mr. Martin, of Kansas, who has been counted by some as a Populist. Mr. Martin said that he is and always has been a Democrat, and while he did not acquiesce willingly in the conclusion reported by the conference, he agreed to it because it was the best he could get.

By the coinage of bullion and the substitution of silver certificates for Treasury notes and greenbacks below denominations of $10, it is estimated the volume of silver in circulation will be increased by $160,000,000.

The terms of the compromise for the repeal bill were not generally known in the departments before the hour of closing arrived. When Secretary Carlisle was handed the substance of the compromise bill, he preserved, as he has throughout this entire struggle, a "masterly silence" as far as making public his views through the press is concerned. Others talked of the subject, however, and the fact that an outcome was in sight was received with general satisfaction.

One of the cabinet officers (not Secretary Carlisle) in conversation subsequently expressed the belief that without a clause in the compromise authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds up to a fixed amount, say of 150,000,000 or 200,000,000 dollars, at a rate of interest that would readily float them abroad and not have them returned to us in every little financial flurry, the bill would be unsatisfactory as a financial measure of relief.

The clause in the bill providing for the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes below $10, was favorably received in the Treasury in the afternoon. The retired one dollar, two dollar and five dollar notes, it is understood of course, are to be converted into higher denominations, so that the present amount of these two classes of money in circulation will not be affected by the change.

The amount of United States notes that will be retired if the proposed compromise goes into effect, is as follows:

One dollar, $3,669,195; two dollar $2,994,892; five dollar, $63,958,814. Treasury notes of 1890; one dollar, $38,202,285. Silver certificates of five dollars in circulation aggregate about $200,000,000, and under and including five dollars, about $130,000,000.

The plan as now understood, contemplates the issue of smaller denominations now in use.

When the steering committee adjourned to-day with 37 signatures to the pledge they felt assured of four more names, bringing the total up to 41, leaving only two more necessary for the passage of the bill by Democratic votes. Three Democrats who are said to be holding out against the bill are Mills and Vilas, of the repealers, and Irby, of the silver side. Daniels, and White, of California, are absent from the city. The steering committee count upon their support.

There are others of the extreme repeal men which the committee depends upon with certainty when voting time arrives. The committee is anxious to put the bill through as a party measure, without calling upon the repeal Republicans for aid. The Republicans, reciprocate this desire because the bill doesn't commend itself to either the silver or repeal faction of the Republicans. A similar state of feeling prevails on the Democratic side for this is pre-eminently a case that fits the definition which somebody has given of a compromise, an agreement by which neither party gets what it wants. The compromise will be offered in the Senate as an amendment to the pending Vorhees bill, possibly on Tuesday. It will probably receive the support of the silver Republicans as an amendment, although amendments will be proposed by them. This will possibly make the position of compromise a certainty, because the ultra-repeal Democrats will take just the opposite course, and vote against the amendments and in favor of the bill, when it comes to a final vote, as the best they can get.

The republicans decline to talk in regard to their course, saying that they must first see the proposed amendment. There is a disposition on the part of some of the republicans to repudiate any compromise that enlarges the volume of silver money without a corresponding increase in the issue of bonds for its protection.

The democrats, however, expect to be able to draw their entire vote to the support of their compromise bill and force it through without the aid of the minority.

But two days later the press dispatches sing a different tune, as follows.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—When the Senate closed its session to-day the situation could be best described as chaotic. There were all sorts of rumors flying around, and almost any conceivable conclusion could be deducted therefrom. Early in the day, it was understood that the Southern silver men had abandoned any idea that they may have had of contesting the question further, and that, being left without their aid, the Republican silver Senators were forced to give up. Before night, however, the conditions appeared to have changed and where there was apparent peace and concord there was every appearance of a continuation of the already protracted struggle. A few of the Southern Democrats began talking of a further protest against unconditional repeal, and it is said this talk was not of the mildest character. Encouraged by this, the silver Republicans took heart, and by the time the Senate took its customary recess it had been whispered about that the fight was on again with renewed vigor. Just when and how it will end no Senator was willing to predict, but unless something occurs in the meantime to clear up the atmosphere, there is little prospect of a vote this week.

It had been the intention, so it was reported, of Senator Voorhees to-night to move an adjournment until to-morrow, but if this was ever his purpose he changed the programme at the last moment, and Senator Faulkner made the usual motion for a recess until to-morrow, the hour being changed to 10:30 o'clock.

It was said that the idea of having an adjournment was to begin a new legislative day, which would have given a morning hour, in which the cloture resolution could be discussed. The change of front on the part of the silver men led to the belief that the time would be consumed in a prolongation of the discussion and it was deemed best to confine it to the bill itself. For this reason the recess was taken.

Senator Aldrich who has discussed the matter with his colleague, said this evening that he believed the Republicans, with the exception of something less than a dozen, would favor a reasonable cloture rule, but they were not inclined to take up with the suggestions found in any that have been submitted to the Senate up to this time. He was quite sure the Republicans would not join in any request to the Vice-President, but that the cloture they they favored must come before the Senate in the regular way.

The pledged address to Senator Voorhees and signed by the Democrats still lacks seven signatures to make it complete, not counting that of the chairman of the Finance committee. Those who have not so pledged themselves are Senators Hill, Irby, Mills, Cafferty, Mitchell of Wisconsin, and McPherson. It is understood that two at least of these have not refused to sign.

There was a rumor to-day that Senator Sherman had seen the President yesterday and advised him to permit the Sherman law to remain as it is rather than agree to the compromise that had been agreed upon. This was denied by Senator Sherman, who said that he had been at his own residence all day and had not, as a matter of fact, seen the President for a couple of months. When asked what he thought of the compromise Senator Sherman said he did not care to discuss a matter which was understood to have been abandoned.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal sent the following dispatch to that paper to-night for publication to-morrow morning: "The compromise patched up by the conference or steering committee on the Democratic side of the Senate is as dead as a door nail. Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle killed it this morning by stating emphatically that they would have nothing to do with it. Senators Lindsay, Palmer, Smith of New Jersey, Gordon, Gray White and Camden known as warm friends of the administration, refused to be a party to the compromise when they were informed that it did not meet with the wishes of the President. It seems that the gentlemen signed the compromise paper under a misapprehension. They say that they were led to believe when they attached their signatures to the document that the plan met with the full approval of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury."

Florida Letter.

PENSACOLA, FLA., Oct. 15, 1893.

Mr. E. J. Hale, Editor of Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I cannot refrain from writing you a few lines to show my appreciation of, and to thank you in behalf of myself and the many North Carolinians who have made their homes in foreign States, for your honest and intelligent discussion of the great public questions which are agitating the American people to-day. Your attitude and arguments, are in great contrast to those of the majority of the great journals of the day; for while you are presenting facts and legitimate arguments, they are trying to hoodwink the public, by venting their spite and malice against those who dare differ with them.

While visiting your dear old city this summer, I got into a heated argument on the silver question with some of your local politicians; and at the time which, by the way, was the day on which the lower House of Congress repealed the purchasing clause of the "Sherman law," I was an "unconditional repeal" advocate, like most of the common and ignorant citizens, for I was a blind follower of the Administration. While we, the "repeal" men, were largely in the majority on that occasion, I afterwards felt that we had been "worsted" in the argument. And I determined to post myself before I again undertook to discuss the matter. Since that time I have read all the literature and speeches I could lay hands on, dealing with both sides of the question, and to-day I am a convert and a red-hot advocate of "no repeal." It is a mystery to me how any Southern people, acquainted with the records of such men as Vance and Waddell of North Carolina, Morgan, of Alabama, Daniels, of Virginia, and others of our Southern Senators, and knowing that their actions in public have always been for the benefit of the masses, can hesitate for an instant, after reading their views on this question, as to which is right and which is wrong; I can not. Thanks to the OBSERVER and others, I was enabled a few weeks later to conscientiously refuse, and to influence a few others in refusing, to sign a petition to our Senators to vote for "repeal."

Again, let me thank you and your correspondents in behalf of myself and the readers of the OBSERVER generally for the intensely interesting letters with which the columns of your paper are always filled. Mr. Belden's letter, on old Fayetteville, in your issue of Sept. 28th, and also the letters in your issue of Oct. 5th, by Messrs. Kenan and Callis, I feel sure were read with a great deal of interest by all North Carolinians, and especially by all the Fayetteville boys, who have adopted homes in foreign climes. Give us some more.

Now I wish to speak of a subject altogether foreign to the above. In your local column of the 28th there was an item headed, "A False Alarm," from which it appears that it was rumored about that Mr. Frank Myrover was at his mother's residence on Haymount, suffering with yellow fever, contracted while in Florida. This is ridiculous, as Mr. Myrover left Pensacola on the night of Sept. 5th, going direct to Cincinnati, Ohio, and has not been closer to yellow fever than Tampa, Fla., or Brunswick, Ga., the former 600 and the latter 440 miles from this point. Therefore he did not contract fever here, for he is now nearer a point visited by yellow fever than at any previous time this season. As evidence of my statement, it is hardly necessary for me to say more, than that a vessel came almost into shipping at Wilmington, during the month of August with two cases aboard. And there has been no fever nearer to Pensacola than Brunswick, Ga. Pensacola has never experienced a healthier season than the one just past. Furthermore, when Mr. Myrover left here he was in better health than he was when he first arrived. He can vouch for this himself.

I would not have broached this subject if it had not been that Pensacola has been done a great injustice by the newspapers and some of its enemies in regard to the "yellow fever scare." And I feel that if the good people of Fayetteville could realize the injury that is done a town to accuse it of having yellow fever, they would not be so hasty in believing such reports.

For confirmation of my assertion that Pensacola has not been visited with yellow fever this summer, I will refer you to Dr. Porter, President of the Board of Health of Florida, an ex-Surgeon of the U. S. Marine service. Also Doctors Murray and Carter, U. S. Marine Surgeons, sent here by the National Government as experts to investigate the suspicious cases reported. They said it was not yellow fever. Besides the above evidence, the fact that no more cases have broken out amongst the partys who came in contact with the cases reported, should be sufficient to prove that these cases were not yellow fever, and that the physicians who held the original diagnosis, were simply mistaken. For not only did a great many of Rev. Mr. Waites friends nurse him while sick and afterward attend his funeral, but little children, companions of little Ellen Wood, the other case, kissed her remains before the physicians decided to declare it fever. It has now been two months since the "scare," and not another suspicious case has developed.

Accept the thanks of a suffering community, for the prompt manner in which you probed to the bottom of the rumor. In this case, as in all others, you were found on the right side of justice.

Wishing you and the OBSERVER a long life of happiness and prosperity, I am yours for honest legislation and justice,

B. W. ROBINSON.

Manchester Cullings.

Tuesday, October 17th, a quiet wedding took place at the residence of M. D. Clarke, Esq. The contracting parties were Mr. B. B. Wilson, Secretary of the three Supreme Justices, Tallahassee, Fla., and Miss Walker, of Monticello, Fla. Miss Walker has been in the State some time, and was visiting her friend Mrs. M. D. Clarke when she was quietly married. They returned to Fayetteville in the lovely carriage that brought the groom and Mr. George Walker, the bride's brother, to Manchester. They took their bridal tour, back by Atlanta and other interesting southern cities, and expected to reach home by the 27th inst.

Miss Emma Belle Williams has returned to Fayetteville after visiting Summerville and our hamlet.

Miss Janie McDiarmid spent several days in your town last week. She will attend the Fair.

Misses Talie and Janie Fairley went to Fayetteville Monday to see a physician. Miss Janie is suffering with a bone felon.

Mrs. A. K. McDiarmid, Mrs. M. D. Clarke, Miss Janie McDiarmid and Windal Mason have all been down in Harnett visiting. Crops good and farmers right cheerful.

Mrs. W. J. McDiarmid and a little Pemberton came to see "Aunt Janie" last Friday.

Miss Martha Williams, of Wilmington, came up and brought the little Holidays on their way to Summerville.

Miss L. G. Murchison after a brief visit at home has gone to Faison, N. C.

The Misses Buhman were called to see their father who is very ill at Siler City.

Master Charlie Clarke is very sick—has had a doctor from Fayetteville several times.

Rev. D. Fairley returned from Presbytery in a good mind to go to Synod at Tarboro where his prosperous energetic son is in business.

The female academy is prospering.

The new dry kiln at Black's mill was burned Monday, with a loss of thirty thousand feet of lumber. BON AMIE.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you have all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THESE HARD TIMES COUNTRY MERCHANTS find TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE a great advantage to them as his wholesale prices are *very low* they keep up their stocks easily by buying little at a time as needed.
10--26--93 8w

LOST.—A pair of Gold Eye-Glasses on Tuesday. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the Observer Office.

Dr. W. H. Wakefield, of Winston-Salem, will be at the LaFayette Hotel in Fayetteville all day Thursday, October 26th. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Try Horne's safe tested Kerosene Oil. Lower grades were used until careful testing proved they were unsafe.

The Saborosa leads all 5c. Cigars. No other dealer can get them from the manufacturers. H. R. HORNE. Sole Agent.

The latest improved Alabastine for wall decoration. Careful investigation will prove this to be the standard article. A full assortment of tints for sale by H. R. HORNE.

The best line of Toilet Articles—Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumes, &c., &c., for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Go to McDuffie's New Soda Fountain for all the latest drinks.

McDuffie's Drug Store is the place to buy Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., for the least money.

Drink Cherry Phosphate at Sedberry's Fountains.

Back on the old corner, and handsomely fitted up, where you are always welcome. W. C. McDUFFIE, JR., Druggist.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you can get the nicest Cigar in the town. Try his Brevito.

You are cordially invited to stop at McDuffie's Drug Store while in town.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

S.S.S. ERADICATES BLOOD POISON AND BLOOD TAINT.

SEVERAL bottles of Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) entirely cleansed my system of contagious blood poison of the very worst type. WM. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

S.S.S. CURES SCROFULA EVEN IN ITS WORST FORMS.

I HAD SCROFULA in 1884, and cleansed my system entirely from it by taking seven bottles of S. S. S. I have not had any symptoms since. C. W. WILCOX, Spartanburg, S. C.

S.S.S. HAS CURED HUNDREDS OF CASES OF SKIN CANCER.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Grand Rally of the People.

Ringing Resolutions Adopted.

Silver Dollars Must Be Circulated.

At the recent Convention of the people of Fayetteville and Surrounding Country, held for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby they might obtain the necessaries of life for less money than they have heretofore cost, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in seasons of great financial distress, when our crops were short and money scarce, and when we sought to invest our small surplus in such goods as were necessary for the comfort of ourselves and families, we have been attracted and deceived by flaming advertisements published by designing men setting forth as a fact that goods were being "sold at auction regardless of cost" to "close out the stock," "Goods below Cost, must be sold," etc., etc.: and

Whereas, in consequence of these misleading declarations we have been imposed upon and have paid prices far in excess of *cost* and far in excess of the retail price of goods of the same quality for sale by those who did not thus seek to abuse our confidence, therefore, we have

Resolved, 1st. That we will not in future give our patronage to such houses as advertise by sham auctions that they are selling goods at cost, until we have examined the stock and ascertained the prices of those who have always dealt fairly, squarely, openly and honestly with their customers—who have set no traps to catch the honest people; and

Resolved, 2nd. That in all our dealings with NOVITZKY'S CLOTHING HOUSE we have always received at his hands, and at the hands of his salesmen, uniform courtesy, and recognizing the fact that his goods are always what they are represented to be and that he is content with a small profit, we would therefore commend him as being entitled because of his honesty and square dealing to the patronage of the people; and

Resolved, 3rd. That being the only house in Fayetteville having a stock of Clothing purchased and received from Northern houses this Fall, we would advise everybody in need of Clothing to call at once and select their suits. No shoddy goods, no faded shelf worn, moth-eaten clothing—but new, bright, stylish goods; to be sold (not below cost) but for a small per cent. above, and even then at prices which cannot be underfigured.

There being no further business the convention adjourned.

***

Great Storm

—ON THE—

ATLANTIC COAST,

—AND AT—

MY STORE

I AM OFFERING

Great Bargains

—IN—

FINE OAK SUITS,

Beds, Bureaus,
Mattresses, Chairs,
Tables, Baby Carriages,
Cribs,
&c., &c., &c.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.

10—19—93 tf

LAFAYETTE MILITARY ACADEMY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A High Grade Educational Institution for Boys and Young Men.

FIRST TERM COMMENCES SEP. 6, 1893.

This school will be first class in every respect.

First class accommodations and board.

First class faculty composed of gentlemen of experience, energy and ability; and first class cadets who will receive first class instruction and eventually occupy first class positions in either the business world or the professions.

For particulars respecting courses of study, terms, &c., address

Maj. J. W. YERBY, Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Judicial Sale of Land in Rockfish Township, Cumberland County, N C.

Pursuant to Decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., made at May Term, 1893, in the cause: *William G LeDoe, Receiver, &c., vs. Mary H. M. Carver*, the undersigned Commissioner will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, the interest of the defendant, Mary M. H. Carver, being eight-tenths (8-10) in two tracts of land in Rockfish Township, Cumberland County, N. C., described as follows:

1st Tract, containing 110 Acres—Beginning at a stake in Carmon's lower line, running thence N. 12 W. 21 chains 50 links to a stake in his upper line; thence as that S. 78 W. 55 chains to a stake and pine pointers; thence S. 12 E. 31 chains 50 links to a stake among pines; thence N. 78 E. 55 chains to the beginning.

2nd Tract, containing 100 Acres, adjoining the above—Beginning at a stake by a small pine, Manlby's beginning corner of 640 acre tract, in Rockfish township, and runs N. 50 E. 14 chains 76 links to a stake Manlaby's second corner; thence N. 40 W. 36 chains 50 links to a stake; thence N. 78 E. 16 chains 50 links to a stake among pointers; thence S. 36 E. 50 chains to a stake in the side of an old road; thence S. 39 W. 21 chains to a stake and pointers; thence to the beginning, known as the Ochiltree land.

Both tracts are subject to a prior Mortgage to D. M. McDonald, upon which there is a balance due of $56.50

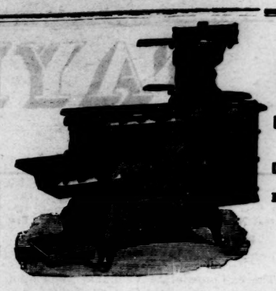
Terms: Cash.

Time: Saturday, 11th Nov., 1893, at 12 M.

Place: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C.

WM. G. LeDUC, Commissioner.

Fayetteville, N. C., 18th Oct., 1893—ts.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON.

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL.

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



A STRONG CARD.

Perfection is decidedly a strong card in the Flour trade of Fayetteville.

Second to none in quality, and *always* the cheapest by 50 to 75 cents a barrel, are facts which speak with convincing force.

In buying Perfection, you don't have to pay for the *reputation*. We do that. Another new car just in.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sep. 21, 1893.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES, BURNS, SORE EYES, WOUNDS, SORES, Headache AND ALL PAIN

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR COLDS, CUTS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, Catarrh AND AFTER SHAVING

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

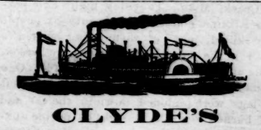
House Trimmings, DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.



CLYDE'S New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

PAWNEE.....Saturday, Oct. 28
CROATAN.....Saturday, Nov. 4

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, Oct. 28
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Nov. 4

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, Oct. 24
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, Oct. 31

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

Shrewsbury. Worcestershire.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

The season for the juicy bivalve is now at hand, and with shelves loaded with such condiments as the most particular connoisseur could wish for, we invite the public to visit our store, inspect our stock, not only of the above goods, but others both Fancy and Staple. Constant arrivals of nice goods, Jno. D. Martin's Gilt Edge Butter and Cheese, and in a few days Buckwheat and Maple Syrup to arrive.

Celery! Celery!! Celery!!!

SPEAK IN TIME FOR OYSTERS—DAILY SHIPMENTS OF THEM.

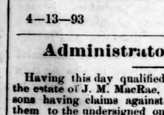
Candies. Crackers.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

10—19—93

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S



DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

JOHN F. MUSELWHITE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Practice in the Courts of the State. Attention given to collection of claims.
Office in Sheriff's building on Green Street.
10—5—93 tf

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.



After 8 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of J. M. MacRae, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of September, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. This 28th of Sept., 1893. JOHN MACRAE, Administrator.

10—5—93 6t

COME ONE, COME ALL AND GIVE A CALL TO

S. FENCHEL.

—DEALER IN—

High Class Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, ALES AND CIGARS,

M. FAULK'S OLD STAND,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Please Read

OBSERVER SUPPLEMENT.

F. I. L. I. COMPANY.

Report of the Committee.

To the Officers and Members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry:

FELLOW-SOLDIERS:—At the regular meeting of our Company, held on Monday night, October 9th, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That, whereas, His Excellency, Governor Elias Carr, has approved General Order No. 18, which calls in all State property in our possession, and drops our Company from the roll of the State Guard—and whereas, that order has been fulfilled as far as possible on our part. Therefore, the Major Commandant of this Company is requested to appoint a committee, consisting of himself and five others, to gather the facts concerding our connection with the State Guard, and the evidence that we have been unjustly dismissed therefrom, and to report the same for publication."

Your Committee beg to report that they fail to find any justification of General Order No. 18—that, in our opinion, its issuance was a gross injustice to our Company—and that our Commander-in-Chief did not fully appreciate all the facts in the case or he would, doubtless, have withheld his approval.

In seeking for a reason why anyone should desire the humiliation or injury of the oldest Infantry Company in the State, and very probably the only one in the United States that has authentic records for an hundred years, we fail utterly to find, in the record which this Company has made in the past century, any just cause, whatever, for such a desire. In the language of one of North Carolina's most illustrious son's, "We know not a spot that sullies your history." Can it be jealousy, such as finds no place in a true man's heart, but only finds room in the breast of an anarchist, who would destroy everything above him? Is it because we have, after an hundred years existence, received more honors than others—more at home—more abroad? We feel that no true North Carolinian would harbor such a sentiment for one moment. We feel that for several years some parties have endeavored to create the impression and nurture its growth among our comrades that we held ourselves better than they. Such was untrue, as all our citizens know from the frequency with which we have endeavored to have them with us on our festal occasions. When and how this war against us started, and why, we know not. That it has been cropping out occasionally, we have seen. At first the cloud was no bigger than a man's hand, but the storm has burst We are charged with having "defied the law and regulations."—[Governor Carr's letter, October 1, 1893.]

We call your attention to these facts: Our Company was organized August 23, 1793. She volunteered to Thos. Jefferson in 1807, and was kindly thanked for her tender of service. In 1812 she went into service. Some of the best men of our State were in her ranks. They were there themselves—and, something unheard of before, in addition, every man had his hired substitute there also, paid for from his own pocket.

In 1819 Jno. Stanley offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be and is hereby authorized and empowered to commission the officers of the Independent Company of Fayetteville with the following ranks, viz: The Captain with the rank of Major, and Lieutenants and Ensign with the rank of Captain, so long as the corps shall continue to hold itself armed and equipped agreeably to the tenor of *its rules and regulations*."—[See House Journal, page 72; Senate Journal, page 89, Private Acts 1819.]

The company reached its 50th year without spot and without blemish. On into her 85th year she went, about which age she joined the State Guard—a new creature. Our company became a part of the Guard from no selfish motive—not "for the loaves and fishes." She had lived to this age by the sweat of her own brow. But with a sincere desire to aid in its upbuilding and maintenance, believing it would be a means of defence to our State, that it would protect her people and maintain her laws. We feel our corps did her duty as a part of the Guard.

In 1888, during Governor Scales term of office, an order was issued for the Companies to make requisition for blue overcoats. The blanks for sizes were properly filled and forwarded to headquarters, accompanied by a petition prepared by the committee appointed by this Company on May 7th. The petition is too long for reproduction here. We copy the closing paragraph:

"But whether we wear the Gray from choice, or are compelled to wear the Blue, we are ever at the command of our Governor." [For full text see Fayetteville *Observer* May 24, 1888.]

The coats came, and were properly cared for, as the law directs.

In 1890 an order was issued prescribing blue uniforms for all companies in the Guard." [See General Order No. 2, March 1, 1890.]

On 31st March, 1890 our Company appealed to His Excellency Governor Fowle, reporting through Col. Jones, as follows:

COL. W. C. JONES,
Commanding 2d Reg't N. C. S. G.,

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the Company on the 24th inst., a general order was read prescribing a regulation uniform for the State Guard; and as this uniform is not in accord with the wishes of this Company, but is exceedingly repugnant to its tastes and feelings, the undersigned were appointed a committee to look into the matter, and to ascertain if this order applies to this Company. *While it is not the intention of this Company to disobey any order* issued by the *Adjutant General or any other military authority*, yet we most respectfully take the ground that the uniform order does not apply to this organization, and that it has a right, under the following act of the legislature, to wear whatever uniform it may see fit to adopt. [See House Journal, page 72; Senate Journal, page 80; Private Acts, Session 1819]:

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to commission the officers of the Independent Company of Fayetteville with the following ranks, viz: The Captain with the rank of Major, and the Lieutenants and Ensign with the rank of Captains, so long as the corps shall continue to hold itself armed and equipped agreeably to the tenor of *its rules and regulations*."

You will see that under this act the Company is granted certain rights and privileges, so long as it holds itself armed and equipped agreeably to the tenor of *its* rules and regulations. Now, who makes these rules and regulations? Certainly the Company itself, and one of these rules is that it shall wear a *grey uniform*. Now, we most respectfully submit that the Governor and Comander-in-Chief of the State Guard recognizes this act of the legislature by issuing commissions to a Major and four Captains of this Company, and we hold that the latter clause of the act is equally as binding and as operative as the first, and until that act is amended or repealed, or until this Company changes its rules and regulations, no order ought to compel it to wear a uniform different from the one it has seen fit to adopt. Another reason why this Company *asks to be excused* from wearing the blue, or regulation uniform, is because it will cost four or five dollars to make this uniform up, and the order says that this shall be paid out of the Company fund. What fund? The appropriation from the State? If so, then your committee would respecfully suggest that this Company pays for the rent of its armory more than twice as much as the appropriation from the State amounts to.

COMMITTEE.

Requesting Col. Jones to forward this communication through the regular channels, it was returned to the company in due time, with no endorsement from Col. Jones, but with an unfavorable one from the Adjutant General, and it also had the following endorsement from Governor Fowle:

"If the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company remains in the State Guard it must comply with all laws for its government; but if it entered the State Guard under a *misapprehension, then it will be allowed to honorably withdraw from the State Guard and resume its status as an Independent Military Company*."

It will be observed that this Company made no request to withdraw from the State Guard—indeed such a thing was not thought of until it was suggested by Governor Fowle. It will also be observed that in asking to be excused from wearing the blue uniform it made no threat or demand, but presented a mere respectful request or petition, *declaring at the same time that it had no intention to disobey any order of the Adjutant General or other military authority*.

Now, did this Company enter the State Guard under a misapprehension? It most assuredly did, for it believed that it would always be allowed to wear the grey uniform if it saw fit

Before any action was taken upon the suggestion of Governor Fowle of withdrawing from the State Guard, Maj. McLauchlin addressed a letter to the Governor, asking him if the Company withdrew from the Guard would it be allowed to retain its arms and equipments and the following reply was received:

Maj. J. A. McLauchlin,

SIR:—Yours of April 15th was received. In case the Fayetteville Company retires from the Guard, it will be recognized as an Independent Company under the act of 1819. It will be allowed to *retain and bear arms*, and be subject to the orders of the Governor when its services are needed by the State, but the law does not permit it to receive any part of the appropriation made for the State Guard.

Yours truly,
(Signed) D. G. FOWLE.

Immediately after the receipt of this letter from the Governor a meeting of the Company was called April 21st, and the following resolution withdrawing from the State Guard was passed almost unanimously:

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, having called together its old members in easy reach, and having taken counsel with them, and after calm consideration of the matter in all its bearings, do

Resolve, That the compulsory change from the grey uniform of our fathers, elder brothers and ourselves to that of the reglation color of our country is so distasteful to us that we *accept with reluctance* the alternative given us by His Excellency, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief, of our voluntary withdrawal from the State Guard and resuming our former status. The memories of our hallowed dead, with Jackson, Lee and Davis at their head—and never in recorded time has nation given to immortality three such names within the short space of the life of the Confederacy—are too green for us seemingly ever to forget them. Out of unbounded love for, with admiration which we can never express, claiming a share in their well-earned glory, and with the same spirit which nerved the hearts and upheld the hands of those who wore the grey, we deliberately, politely but positively decline to lay aside their color.

We part with regret from our comrades in the State Guard, and hereby tender them our hearty thanks for courtesies received, and our best wishes for their good fortune and prosperity.

The officers of this meeting are directed to make known through the regular channel this our action to His Excellency, and to remind him that twice in actual warfare have we borne arms in the defence of our State, and to assure him and his successors that should our services again be needed, we shall respond with alacrity, regardless of the color or cut of uniforms, or anything else.

Your Committee submit the above as a plain statement of all the facts in connection with the withdrawal of this Company from the State Guard, and it challenges any man to point to a single act or word which savors in the slightest degree of insubordination, or disobedience of orders, or which has not the approval of the highest authority in the State.

By the act of withdrawing, the Company forfeited its part of the annual appropriation, viz: $250. We think this in itself should convince all men, at least of our sincerity, and prove we had no mercenary motive. We were acting on what our consciences told us was right, even at pecuniary sacrifice. The following is the official order:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 3, 1890.
(General Order No. 6.)

Company A., Second Regiment North Carolina State Guard, is allowed to withdraw from the State Guard, and is restored to its former status as an independent company, to be designated as the Fayetteville Light Infantry, under the Act of the General Assembly of 1819. It will be subject only to orders from the Commander in Chief. It will retain the arms and equipments now in its possession, but the overcoats heretofore issued to it whilst a member of the State Guard, will be returned to Col. F. A. Olds, Quartermaster General, who, upon receipt of the same, will deliver to said Company the bond executed by said Company for said overcoats.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
JAS. D. GLENN,
Adjutant General.

The General Assembly of 1891 passed the following Act:

[Chapter 325.]

An Act for the relief of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry:

WHEREAS, The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, was organized August Twenty-third, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three, and will soon reach the age of One Hundred years, and

Whereas, Said company has never failed to respond to the call of duty, and has participated in every war in which this country has been engaged since the date of said company's organization, participating in the battle of Bethel, when the first North Carolina blood was shed, and was among those who fired the last shot at Appomatox; and

Whereas, The said Company has been distinctly recognized and specially honored by Act of this General Assembly of North Carolina; and

Whereas, This company has and does yet express its willingness at all times to uphold the honor of North Carolina and obey the orders of its Chief Executive; now, therefore, in consideration of the distinguished services of this time honored Company, the General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION I. That the said military organization shall have a separate and distinct military existence, and known as the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, and as such are a corporate existence, and have and use a common seal, and for the purpose of holding property for its armory purposes are hereby created a body corporate and politic under said name, and may have and hold personal and real property not to exceed in value the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and for the purpose of raising money to build such armory may issue bonds not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars, of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, to run not longer than fifteen years, bearing not more than eight per centum interest per annum.

Sec. II. That the said Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company shall be entitled to "an amount equal to that paid the other Companies in the State Guard, by the State, out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Provided, The said Company shall at all times obey the orders issued concerning it by his Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Sec. III. That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of March, A. D., 1861.

Also the following:

PRIVATE LAWS 1891.

[Chapter 360.]

An Act for the benefit of the Fayetteville Independent Company:

WHEREAS, The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company has preserved intact its organization for nearly a century, and borne arms in actual service in defence of the State in the war of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve, and in the war between the States, and as a part of the State troops has signified its readiness to respond to any call in behalf of the State; now, therefore, in consideration of its distinguished services,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION I. That the Fayettevi'le Indepentent Light Infantry Company may purchuse and hold free from State, County and municipal taxation such real estate and personal property, not to exceed ten thousand dollars, as may be suitable or convenient for an armory, and may sell or exchange same at pleasure:

Provided, that only personal property to the amount of three hundred dollars be exempt from taxation; *provided*, that this Act shall not apply to the counties of Cabarrus, Stanly, Rowan, Catawba, New Hanover, Halifax, Bertie, Beaufort, Jones, Montgomery, Lenoir, Robeson, Carteret, Tyrrell, Craven, and Vance.

Sec. II. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of March, A. D., 1891.

By these Acts the State at large set her seal of approval to our course, making us an appropriation equal in amount to that received by the Companies of the State Guard, giving us a separate and corporate military existence, subject to the order of the Commander-in Chief. Under this Act we must be a part of the active militia of the State just as the State Guard is made so by another Act.

At the encampment of 1891 a very unjustifiable attack was made on us by several of the officers of the State Guard, reflecting on us and on the members of the General Assembly—the latter impertinent at least—the creators (officers of the Guard) calling their creator (the Legislature) to account.

The Company appointed a committee to write to the Governor about these resolutions which were published in the newspapers and said to have been sent to His Excellency.—[See Wilmington *Star* of July 24, 1891.]

To our committee Governor Holt replied as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C.,
July 29, 1891.

Hons. Geo. M. Rose and T. H. Sutton:

GENTS:—I have your favors of the 25th inst., and have carefully noted contents of same. In reply I would state, that while at Wrightsville I was requested by the officers of the State Guard to preside, by virtue of my office as Commander-in-Chief, over a meeting which they desired to hold. As requested, I attended said meeting and presided over the same. Not knowing for what purpose it was caled, I asked the Adjutant-General to explain its object, which he did. While several matters were mentioned, such as the Encampment, etc., the main purpose of the meeting, if I recollect aright, was stated to be to make some changes in the rules and regulations which were thought to be necessary for the good of the service, and no mention was made of any matter connected with the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company. The meeting adjourned to ment again, after it had been decided to appoint a committee, to take the matter under consideration, and the committee was accordingly appointed the next morning. The adjourned meeting was held, but being very unwell, and having been advised by my physician to keep quiet and to go about as little as possible, I did not attend it.

No report from the adjourned meeting has ever been submitted to me, and I have never seen the resolutions referred to in your letters, nor have I any knowledge of their contents—the reference to them in the *News and Observer* of last Sunday being all the information I possess on the subject.

If at any time any action is asked at my hands in regard to this matter, you may rest assured that nothing will be done without full notice to all persons or organizations to be affected thereby, and that all laws in regard to the company will be faithfully observed by me.

I agree with you that the record of this company is a part of the military history of North Carolina, and one of which the people of the State have just cause to be proud.

Yours very respectfully,
[Signed] THOS. M. HOLT,
Governor.

And on the 27th, the company passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have heard with suprise and some indignation the remarks of some of the officers of the State Guard and the resolutions adopted by the State Guard Association at Wrightsville on the 23rd inst. with reference to this company.

After ninety-seven years' service by four generations of the citizen soldiery of this town; after recognition of faithful performance of duty on our part by the Legislature of North Carolina, according to our company officers a rank which is given to no others; after instant response and cheerful obedience to all calls which have been made upon us, in times of civil commotion and of flagrant war, from the beginning of the century to the present moment, we are for the first time charged with unsoldierly conduct.

Reviewing with martial pride an existence of nearly a century, in which we have always been loyal and faithful; bearing upon our roll of membership the names of some of the most distinguished and honored citizens of North Carolina; having ever had instilled into our minds and endeavored to practice a manly obedience, the first duty of a soldier, we now submit our record to the judgment of such tribunal as may have lawful authority to pass upon it, and to the judgment of the people of North Carolina.

Our offence in the eyes of those who would destroy the oldest company in the United States without a trial or a hearing is that we have chosen—with the free consent of our Governor and Commander-in-Chief—to retain the uniform whose color hallows it in the eyes of our friends, and, withdrawing from the pleasant association which we enjoyed as members of the State Guard, to resume the independent position in which we were placed by the laws of our country.

Subject to the orders of our Commander-in-Chief, we shall ever hold ourselves in readiness to obey without question; and when our services shall be required by him we trust that we will prove worthy of the ancient and honorable reputation which has been handed down to us with our colors, and, in our separate organization, recognized and established by law, that we may vie in honorable rivalry with the soldiers of the State Guard, from which we have never been dismissed, but from which we have honorably withdrawn.

Because we have chosen, even at the sacrifice of many advantages, to wear alone the grey uniform of the past and to be the link which connects the glorious association of North Carolina veterans with its more modern organization, we are called in question this day.

Protesting our readiness to touch elbows with them at the call of duty, may the proud tradition which lightens the eye and stirs the hearts of our people at the sight of the old grey uniform keep us steadfast in our fealty to our State and country—never ashamed of our past record, and never afraid to meet the issues of the future.

A committee was then appointed to make a statement of the facts. The report of this committee is so nearly incorporated in the documents already reviewed, we do not think it necessary to insert it here.

In May, 1892, our company attended the Mecklenburg Declaration Celebration. The records say of this trip: "On the day of the grand review an order was received giving us the right of the line. This was an honor we all appreciated—the more as it was unexpected. The boys marched bravely by the reviewing stand, occupied by Senator David B. Hill, Hon. Elias Carr, Senator Ransom and other noted men. As we passed we were complimented by Senator Hill, as we afterwards heard." Again, "The company made many friends in Charlotte, and the members conducted themselves as soldiers and gentlemen. There were many nice little courtesies shown us and many kind words spoken to us by Col. Anthony, Gen. Glenn, Gen. Cotton, Col. Martin, Col. Smith and others."

During this trip overtures were made to our officers to induce our company to come back into the Guard.

At the meeting of the company right after its return from Charlotte, on the 30th May, the minutes say: "Maj. Broadfoot read a letter from Adjutant Gen. Glenn inviting the company to join the State Guard, stating that we could be members of the State Guard, a company unattached. We would have to comply with all the Rules and Regulations of the State Guard, except that we would have all of the rights and privileges granted us in the law of 1819."

"After considerable discussion, Capt. Pemberton moved that the Commandant correspond with Adjutant General Glenn in order to get a more thorough understanding of the rights and priveleges of the law of 1819, and that all of the old members of the company be requested to attend the meeting on next Monday night, at which time we will decide. The motion was carried."

The minutes of June 6th state: "Maj. Broadfoot then read a letter from Adjutant General Glenn in answer to the letter the company had requested him to write."

From that letter dated June 3, 1892, we quote as follows:

"An unattached company is simply a company unattached to a regiment or brigade, subject to all orders and regulations as any other company of the Guard, entitled to all rights and privileges as any other company, *and, in your case*, entitled to select your own uniforms and have your officers commissioned as Major and Captains, as provided in Act of 1819. You would be inspected annually by the Inspector General and send in monthly reports to me; you would then be supplied with ammunition, &c., as any other company of the Guard"

A copy of the order which General Glenn proposed to send to the Commander-in Chief accompanied his letter, which is the same as General Order No. 10, except, as offered for our consideration, its number was 7. [See below.] The company accepted the agreement and appointed a committee, which sent the following notification:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 8, 1892.
JAS. D GLENN.
Adjutant General,

SIR:—At the last regular weekly meeting of Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company your letters and draft of General Orders No. 7, series of 1892, were read and acted upon.

The proposition contained in the aforesaid met with the unanimous approbation of the company and it was

Resolved, 1st. That by the issuing of General Orders No. 7, series of 1892, to wit:

"General Orders, No. 6, series of 1890, is hereby revoked.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry shall hereafter be designated as an "unattached company," and will comply with all orders, regulations and laws governing the State Guard, except as specially exempted by act of the General Assembly of 1819.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) JAS. D. GLENN,
Adjutant General.
Raleigh, May 23rd, 1892."

the cause which influenced the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry to sever its connection with the State Guard will have been removed.

2nd. That it will be the pleasure as well as the duty of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry to recognize and obey the aforesaid order when duly issued by our Commander-in-Chief.

Very respectfully,
JNO. B. BROADFOOT,
G. A. BURNS,
B. R. HUSKE,
S. H. MACRAE,
Committee.

The following letter was received in due time:

GREENSBORO, June 17, 1892.
Major John B. Broadfoot:

DEAR SIR:—I have sent the order to the Governor and asked him to approve the same. I feel sure he will do so. Can't you come up and shoot with us on 4th?

Yours truly,
JAS. D. GLENN.

We also present a copy of the letter written by Adjutant-General Glenn to Governor Holt when the order was sent to him for approval. (Governor Carr has kindly furnished this copy):

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Greensboro, June 14, 1892.

His Excellency, Thos. M. Holt, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

DEAR SIR:—Since General Orders No. 6, series 1890, were issued, I have not known how to place the Fayettevill company, for that order says that they are not a part of the State Guard, and yet in my mind, being uniformed, organized Militia, they are a part of the force. I met the officers of the company in Charlotte, and talked matters over to them, so we thoroughly understand each other. I have drawn a general order that covers the ground, and is acceptable to them. I forward to you for approval. If you approve, please have it sent at once to the Public Printer. This order puts the company on a footing with the others, and at the same time recognizes the rights granted them by laws of 1819.

By being *unattached*, this uniform will not conflict with others, and the company will be on the same footing as the "Richmond Blues" of Virginia, and "Old Guard" of New York, and select Corps in Connecticut and Massachusetts. I feel this order will allay all feeling existing heretofore and is for the best interests of the service.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES D. GLENN,
Adjutant General.

Also this official notification:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, June 14, 1892.
[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 10.]

General Orders, No. 6, series of 1890, is hereby revoked.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry shall hereafter be designated as an "unattached Company," and will comply with all orders, regulations and laws governing the State Guard, except as specially exempted by Act of the General Assembly of 1819.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
JAMES D. GLENN,
Adjutant General.

Your committee feels this was a contract between the highest military authority in the State and our Company, approved, as the order was, by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A solemn compact—that it bound both parties—neither having power to abrogate or repeal without thereby relieving the other.

Also the following a few days later. (Published by consent):

Personal.
Greensboro, June 21st, 1892.
Major John B. Broadfoot,

Dear Sir:—As you will see the Governor approved our General Order, and you are now a part of the Guard without duties, and entitled to all of its rights, &c.

I am truly glad of this, for you have a fine company, and I am truly glad to be able to have you in a position so we thoroughly understand each other.

You will look to me for everything. I will send you copies of orders for this year, also reports for '90 and '91, Drill Regulations, &c., by express.

The Governor is not in the State just now, but I am sure he will allow you to go into camp with 1st Regiment, so get ready to go in July 21st; I am sure everyone will be glad to welcome you. Write me freely at any time. In haste.

Yours, very truly,
Jas. D. Glenn.

Your Committee feels that the foregoing proves conclusively that we went out of the Guard and came back again without having "*defied the laws and regulations.*" Everything seems to have been smoothed Oil on the troubled waters had produced a calm.

Hear the Inspector General speak:

Charlotte, N. C, July 4th 1892.
To the Commander,
Fayetteville I. L. Infantry,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sir:—Under the provisions of G. O. No. 10, C. S., June 14th, 1892. I shall inspect your command, as other companies of the State Guard. I herewith enclose my circular letter dated June 1st, setting forth the scope of the inspection, all of which you will be marked upon, expect the Extended Order Drill. We find the time has been so limited, that scarcely any of the companies are at all "up" on this, and have decided to have this drill during Encampment. I hope to be with you a few days before Camp. Official notice of the date will be sent you. Having no roster of your command, you will please pardon my addressing my letter as above.

Yours, very truly,
A. L. Smith,
Inspector General.

And again:

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 9, 1892.
Major John B. Broadfoot,
Commanding F. I. L. I.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Since our correspondence in regard to inspecting your Company, I find that your appropriation is granted direct by the Legislature without any restrictions, and your having no State property except a stand of arms, I find I shall not be required to inspect you. The various Companies of the Guard, to receive their appropriation, are required to parade 60 per cent. of their rolls monthly, take this number into camp, and parade 75 per cent. at Annual Inspection. These inspections are held to see if they are complying with these requirements, and say whether or not the appropriation shall be paid to them. Besides, they are required to parade in regulation uniform.

Yours, very truly,
A. L. Smith,
Inspector General.

All seems to have gone well until the present administration came in. Even after that we supposed every thing was serene. The Inspector General seemed content with his decision as recorded in the foregoing letter of Sept. 9, 1892, and the Adjutant General as serene and placid as an Indian Summer afternoon.

On the 27th of May last a telegram was received from the President of the Ladies Memorial Association, inviting our Company to come to Raleigh "to act as a guard of honor over the remains of President Davis." The Company accepted the invitation and went, Major Broadfoot in charge of the Battalion. They were handsomely treated during their stay. They made a fine impression. Whether this popularity of the "gray" aroused the fury of our enemies or not, we do not know.

But two weeks later our Commandant received the following:

NOTICE OF ANNUAL INSPECTION.
North Carolina State Guard.
Charlotte, N. C., June 14, 1893.
Major J. B. Broadfoot,
Commanding Company F. I. L. I.,
Reg't N. C. S. G.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Captain:

The annual inspection of your company will be made Friday, June 16, 1893, at 4 p. m., in N. C. Full Dress Uniform.

You will have all the arms, accoutrements, fatigue uniforms, overcoats, gallery outfits, tactics, regulations and other stores and military property in your charge, as well as a copy of the roster and property return, and the records and files of the company, in condition for examination at any time during the day named.

You will acknowledge the receipt of this notice at Maxton.

Very respectfully,
A. L. Smith,
Colonel and Inspector General.

Your Committee notes that the official notice is a printed form, which reads as follows:

Captain:—The Annual Inspection of your company will be made ——— 18—, in the Armory of your company, and at such hour in the evening of that day as may be most convenient for you.

The order sent Maj. Broadfoot reads differently, the pen having been run through all the foregoing after the date and the following added:

"At 4 p. m., in N. C. Full Dress Uniform."

The form as printed does not state the inspection will be in "N. C. Full Dress Uniform" The Inspector General evidently knew we could not equip a company in two days with new uniforms. The company was not even notified of this order by Maj. Broadfoot until after Col. Smith had come and gone. This of course was because of the following letter:

NORTH STATE CLUB,
Charlotte, N. C., June 13, 1893.

Maj. J. B. Broadfoot, Commanding Fayettevlle I. L. I., Fayetteville, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—It is my present intention to be in Fayetteville on Friday morning at 9:40 A. M., provided some business matters do not come up to detain me in which event I will wire you. I will be there for the purpose of inspecting your company, and of course shall reguire that you parade in *North Carolina Full Dress Uniform.* If you can not parade in this, there will be no inspection, and I shall leave at 10:45 and inspect Lumber Bridge same afternoon, or leave on 7:11 train for Maxton, and inspect Lumber Bridge Saturday A. M. As I have never had the pleasure of a visit to your city, I think latter plans will be best any way.

I simply write this to you unofficially. Will mail you official order.

Yours very truly,
A. L. SMITH,
Inspector General.

We ask a careful comparison of this *officially* addressed, *officially* signed but declared to be *unofficial*, letter, to same officers, letter of Sept. 9, 1892, and General Order No. 10, (given above), and see if you can understand why he should say "and of course shall require that you parade in North Carolina Full Dress Uniform"

Col. Smith came to Fayetteville and was called on by the officers of the company and some of the privates, at the Hotel LaFayette. He was courteous and affable to those who called on him. He said substantially in the presence of two of the officers of this company—one of whom is a member of this Committee: "I wish you would take the Blue Uniform—you need not wear it except when ordered out by the State. I do not consider you a part of the Guard. The Governor does not, and would not order you out in case of a riot here. I would like to have you back in the Guard. You have a fine company—the best in the State, with perhaps the exception of one of the Charlotte companies, which is in very good condition right now."

The remark that we would not be ordered out in case of a riot here was looked on by those present as a joke.

It seems to your Committee that if the "Inspector General" can write letters that are "not official,"—that the company had only the "Notice of Annual Inspection," and that at 4 o'clock p. m. he should have appeared at some place, presumably our Armory, as is the usual custom, with his uniform and insignia on; that failing to do so, he was as much guilty of a failure to perform his duty as the company. Instead of such being the case he was found, by one of this Committee and two others of the company who called on him about that time of the day, asleep in his chair in the hotel corridor.

No intimation of the "*recommendation*" he would make to the Adjutant General was given out by the Inspector General—the *suaviter in modo* rather made one feel "all is well," "all is well."

Soon we were aroused by the following, which came upon us like a thunderbolt, without intimation and without warning—came upon us when our consciences were void of offence:

State of North Carolina,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Raleigh, June 27, 1893.

(General Orders, No. 18.)

1. The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry having failed to parade for annual inspection by the Inspector General, as required by law and regulations, is, on the recommendation of the Inspector General, dropped from the State Guard; its annual appropriation is forfeited, and all property in possession of the company, issued by the State, will be turned in to the Quartermaster-General and Chief of Ordnance.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
FRANCIS H. CAMERON,
Adjutant General.

Whether this time was selected for this action to aid us in a proper celebration of our approaching Centennial or not, your committee does not know.

On July 3rd the company appointed the following committee to go to Raleigh to wait on the Governor and explain to him the situation and our feelings in regard to General Order No. 18: Maj. Jno. B. Broadfoot, Capt. N. W. Ray, Mr. H. R. Horne, Hon. Geo. M. Rose, Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, Chaplain, Justice Jas. C. MacRae and W. F. Campbell.

This committee, through Maj. Broadfoot, endeavored to get a hearing before the Governor immediatetly. Several letters passed before a day was finally named. One of the letters sent is as follows:

Fayetteville, N. C., July 3, 1893.
Gen. F. H. Cameron, Adjutant-General North Carolina State Guard:

DEAR SIR:—Not having heard from you in response to my favor of 30th ult., in reference to General Orders No. 18, dropping the F. I. L. I. from the State Guard, as we had a right to expect from the nature and importance of the order to us, I beg leave to state that the company, at a meeting held to-day, appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Jos. C. Huske, Capt. N. W. Ray, H. R. Horne, Hon. Geo. M. Rose, Maj. A M. Campbell, and myself, to lay the matter before His Excellency the Governor, our Commander-in-Chief, with reference to the power and authority of your office to issue the same. The committee expect to be in Raleigh on Thursday, the 6th inst., and appear before the Governor at 4 o'clock. We would be glad to have you and any other officer of the State Guard you may invite to meet with us at that hour. A copy of this letter has been addressed to His Excellency the Governor.

The F. I. L. I. Company has no disposition to avoid any of its responsibilities, but it insists that it had a right to be heard before any such order should have been made.

Yours truly,
JNO. B. BROADFOOT,
Major Commonding F. I. L. I.

Here we present General Cameron's reply:

Adjutant General's Office.
Raleigh, July 7th, 1893.
Maj. Jno. B. Broadfoot,
Commading F. I. L. Co.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of 3rd inst. (postmarked July 6th) to hand this a. m., and has attention.

In reply I desire to say that I left North Carolina on business requiring my presence in another State on 28th June, and did not return to Headquarters until July 4th, when I found your letter of June 30th awaiting me—to this letter I promptly replied (July 4th) and explained the cause of delay.

As concerning the power and authority of the Adjutant General's office to issue "orders," permit me to call your attention to the fact that "orders" can only emanate from the Commander-in-Chief, while custom, law and regulations make it the duty of the Adjutant General to publish them. [See State Guard Regulations, page 374.]

Very respectfully,
Francis H. Cameron,
Adjutant General.

The following letter was sent to Governor Carr:

Fayetteville, N. C., July 9, 1893.
Governor Elias Carr:
Commander-in-Chief,
Raleigh, N. C.

I am in receipt of a letter of the 8th inst. from Maj. Telfair, Private Secretary, in answer to what I presume to be my letter to you of the 3rd inst., in relation to General Orders, No. 18, issued from the Adjutant General's office, and which we think seriously affects the legal status, as well as the honorable and distinguished reputation, of our Company. Maj. Telfair says in his letter that you will not return to Raleigh until after the Encampment, hence I presume that you will be at Morehead; and if such is the fact I respectfully ask that you name a day when you will hear us there. I again beg leave to assure you that the Independent Company does not seek or desire to shirk any of its responsibilities, but before such an order is carried into execution we desire to be heard.

Believing that we have been unlawfully and unfairly dealt with, and having a full consciousness of your desire to know the truth in this matter, I am, for the Company,

Your obedient servant,
John B. Broadfoot,
Major Commanding F. I. L. I.

We present the report of this committee after performance of their duties:

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 16, 1893.
John B. Tillinghast, Secretary.

Dear Sir:—In response to your letter received a day or two since, we herewith submit a report of the action of the committee appointed by the F. I. L. I. Company to confer with the Governor with reference to General Order, No. 18.

After one or two unsuccessful attempts to meet His Excellency (he being absent from Raleigh on business) he made an appointment to meet the committee at Morehead City during the Encampment. Accordingly Majors J. B. Broadfoot, W. F. Campbell, Mr. H. R. Horne and myself went to Morehead for the purpose of presenting to him the views of the Company with reference to the propriety as well as his power to issue said order.

He met us at the hotel and invited the committee to a conference at the Headquarters of the Encampment, Adjutant General Cameron not being able to meet us at the hotel on account of some injury sustained in camp.

The conference was therefore held at Brigade Headquarters, there being present, besides the gentlemen named above, Governor Carr, Adjutant General Cameron, Inspector General Smith, and part of the time Colonel Harrell, I believe, Ordnance Officer.

The committee very earnestly requested the Governor either to rescind Order No. 18 or greatly modify the same, claiming that the position of the Company had not been fairly presented to him and that he had no authority civil or military to enforce the same, and certainly ought not to do it without giving the Company a hearing.

It was stated that the Company had no feeling but of the greatest kindness to the State Guard, its association with it had always been pleasant, and that the position taken by the F. I. L. I. was not one of antagonism to it, but was taken simply for the purpose of protecting the rights that had been handed down to it for nearly one hundred years, and was one of self-preservation rather than antagonism.

The relation of the Company to the "State Guard" was explained at the time Governor Fowle allowed the Company to withdraw from the Guard, and become an Independent Company with right to bear arms, &c., as provided by the act of 1819.

Then his attention was called to the fact that it remained out of the Guard until requested again to become a part of it, and the order of Adjutant General Glenn was shown, which permitted the Company to become a part of the State Guard as an "unattached company," retaining, however, all the rights to make its own "rules and regulations" as provided by law in 1819, and which included, of course, the right to choose its own uniform.

It was insisted to His Excellency that at the time Colonel Smith issued his order for inspection, as Inspector General, he knew *that* was the status of the Company with reference to the Guard.

It was an "unattached company" subject to the orders of the officers of the Guard, wearing the gray uniform, and having been permitted to do so ever since its connection with the Guard; it had no "regulation uniform" and the Inspector General knew it, and knew it was not required to have it, but that on one day he issued an order requiring the Company to appear for inspection in "regulation uniform;" two days thereafter, knowing, at the time, that a compliance with the order was a *physical* impossibility, and when he came to Fayetteville the Company, through its officers, offered to parade for inspection of its guns, &c., in such uniform as it had, as the law allowed it to have, the old "honored gray" loved and cherished by memories never to be forgotten. It was explained that Colonel Smith declined to inspect the property of the State in the hands of the Company (guns, &c,) unless it paraded in a uniform which it did not have, and was not required to have either by the law of the land or the orders of the State Guard, and which it was permitted *not* to have.

It was called to his attention that days after Colonel Smith's apparently satisfied visit to the Company that General Order, No. 18 was issued dropping the Company from the State Guard, requiring its guns to be returned to Raleigh and asserting that the Company had forfeited an appropriation made to it annually by the General Assembly, not as a member of the State Guard, but an Independent Company.

It was insisted that this action was without precedent in military ethics or civil law; that the Company had violated no law or order. It had no orders to parade for inspection, and that before the Governor issued that order he should have courtmartialed the officers of the Company if they had been guilty; give them an opportunity to defend and show the legal status of the Company with reference to its uniform, and not issue an order reflecting on the integrity of the Company without giving it or its officers even a trial by drumhead courtmartial.

The committee also claimed that the Governor had no authority as Military Commander to annul or repeal an Act of Assembly.

It was claimed by the Adjutant General that the acts of 1893 codifying the law with reference to the State Guard repealed all laws with reference to your Company.

His attention was called to the fact that a general law does not repeal a special act by a general repealing clause, and to show that the General Assembly did not intend a repeal of the law with reference to your Company; that on the same day the "codifying" law was ratified, an act was ratified with reference to your Company.

The committee insisted that in wearing the "gray," your Company cast, and intended to cast, no reflections on those who wore the "regulation uniforms," but that the uniform of its choosing was by association dear to it; that many a member of your Company had fallen clad in it, and that you desired to keep it as a link binding you to the past and as a reminder of the historic associations clustering around it, and rather than give it up you would surrender the guns in obedience to his order and sever forever your pleasant associations with the Guard.

The Governor gave your Committee a patient and respectful hearing, but gave us no intimation of his intentions.

Yours, Geo. M. Rose and others.

Our Centennial was properly celebrated, and soon thereafter the following letter was received :

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARMENT,
Raleigh, Sept. 19, 1893.

Maj Jno. B. Broadfoot,
Fayetteville, N. C.,

Sir:—Having maturely considered the matter submitted by the committee to wait upon me for the purpose of appealing from the requirements of General Order No. 18, current series, from the Adjutant General's office, I fail to see any reason why any part of that order should be revoked or changed.

The law and regulations are explicit and plain as to what is required of companies to entitle them to draw the annual appropriation and to remain a part of the State Guard. The company referred to in General Order No. 18 was well aware of the provisions of the law and regulations. From the conversation and correspondence on the subject, I fail to find any expression of regret at having failed to comply with the law in the past or of any intention of doing so in the future. I am therefore forced to the conclusion that it is the wish and intention of the company to resume its independent organization, which of course necessitates its being dropped from the rolls of the regular State Guard

I have delayed thus long in giving a reply to the committee, because, besides wishing to give the matter due consideration, I did not wish to embarrass the company in the celebration of its Centennial nor to put it to any unnecessary expense.

It is expected that all State property in possession of the company will be turned in without further delay.

Very respectfully,
ELIAS CARR,
Governor of North Carolina.

We present here Major Vann's reply:

Armory of Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 23, 1893.

Governor Elias Carr,
Raleigh, N. C.

My Dear Sir:—I have read your communication to Maj. John B. Broadfoot in regard to General Order No. 18, current series, from the Adjutant General's office, with much surprise, in view of the fact that the Independent Company is not required to conform to the laws and regulations governing the State Guard in regard to uniform, &c., and, in consequence of which, it does not draw any part of the annual appropriation for the State Guard proper, or has since it was allowed to honorably withdraw from the same, retain its arms and resume its former status as an Independent Company by its Commander-in-Chief, Governor Daniel G. Fowle.

It has, however, drawn an appropriation from the State by legislation, which the State Guard has nothing to do with. Actuated by principles and motives which we knew to be of incalculable good to our company, we appealed to our Comander-in-Chief to be allowed to honorably withdraw from the State Guard, bear arms and resume the status given us by the Legislature of 1819. This he did, with the understanding that we were to retain our arms, but could not draw any of the annual appropriation of the State Guard. We accepted the proposition and withdrew, turning in to the Quartermaster the over-coats belonging to the State in our possession. Shortly after, the Legislature gave us an annual appropriation equal in amount to that received by other companies. This we have drawn regularly, and will, I suppose, until the act is repealed by the Legislature.

In 1892, at the earnest solicitation of Generals Jas. D. Glenn and Jno. W. Cotten, we somewhat reluctantly, owing to ill-feelings existing on the part of some of the officers of the State Guard towards us, re-entered the Guard with the distinct understanding that we were to be an unattached company, guaranteed the privileges under the act of 1819, as stated in General Glenn's order attaching us to the Guard, but not entitled to draw any of the appropriation of the Guard. This, of course, we did not expect under the circumstances, as we were drawing our own direct from the State and were uniformed differently from that required by the laws and regulations of the Guard. Our object in going back was to heal, if possible, the breach created between us and the State Guard by some of the officers of the latter. This was suggested by Generals Glenn and Cotten and we entered for this purpose with our whole souls.

It really appears to me and my entire company that we have been treated treacherously, that deep-rooted schemes were laid for the purpose of embarrassing and doing us injury. I cast no insinuation, or impugn the motives of Generals Glenn and Cotton; they were sincere and are high-toned gentlemen and soldiers that would never stoop to an act so utterly unworthy. I wish I could say the same of all the officers of the State Guard.

I hope you will pardon my remarks, but I have been a member over twenty years, and I feel a deep interest in my old company. I love and revere it second only to my family, and I cannot silently see and hear unjust imputations and charges cast upon it without raising my humble voice in its defense.

My object in addressing you is that I am afraid that you have been probably prejudiced against us by designing parties desiring our mortification, if possible; and it appears to me that General Order No. 18 and your communication to Maj. Broadfoot in regard to it lays greater stress upon our receiving a portion of the annual appropriation for the State Guard than is necessary, when we do not or have not received a penny of the same since we severed our connection during Governor Fowle's administration.

If you have been led to believe or think that we have ever been guilty of insubordination or any disobedience of orders. I ask in all sincerity and earnestness that you banish the same from your mind and attribute the circulation of such base slander to ignorance or to a wicked, unjust and contemptible desire to injure this company. Such reports have been circulated in and about Headquarters.

I cannot but think, if you were thoroughly acquainted with the facts relative to our withdrawal from the State Guard, the true object and the *position we were to occupy on re-entering it, then* the cowardly attempt, without law or justice, brought for the express purpose of disgracing us as a military organization, you would pause, consider and then issue your edict to the effect that the old Independent Company, that had been honored by North Carolina for an hundred years, is entitled and shall retain and bear the arms issued to it by the State long before there existed such an organization as the State Guard. I think this would be your ruling even if forty Adjutant Generals, in the pompous display of their assumed dignity, should recommend otherwise.

In view of these facts, not to mention others, we feel that simple justice would demand the recall of Order No. 18, and we be allowed to honorably withdraw, as we did during Governor Fowle's term.

We were much surprised at the order when it came out, as we were not aware that we occupied anything but a proper position, and we are not now, as we were, a part of the State Guard under orders issued by the former Adjutant General, and that order was not recalled nor had we any notice that our position was not agreeable to the new administration.

We do desire to withdraw now, but do not think it just to be dropped upon questionable technicalities. We should of course like to retain the arms as we did before, but if your Honor desires them returned, we will do that and procure our own by purchase or otherwise.

I will send the guns at once if you will notify me that it is your desire, but I do feel the course here suggested is but just to us.

Please do not think that we desire to dodge your instructions, we only wish to feel certain that you know all the facts in the case, then, if you so direct, the guns will go forward at once.

Hoping that you will give this your consideration and ascertain from reliable sources the position we occupy and our duties to the State Guard, I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. C. VANN,
Maj Commanding F. I. L. Co.

In the meantime the following letter from General Glenn was received:

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 23, 1893.

Major J. C. Vann,
Fayetteville, N. C.:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of 23rd inst asking my understanding of the conditions upon which you re-entered the State Guard, especially as regards uniforms has been received.

Under General Orders No. 10, series 1892, it was the intention and meaning of the order that you should be an unattached company, as the Richmond Blues, of Virginia, and select your own uniforms, the said uniforms to be worn at all official parades and inspections and whenever you were ordered into service of the State. I can not see how any other construction can be put upon the order, for I know this was the understanding of the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General when the order was drawn. In a letter from the Adjutant-General to Major John B. Broadfoot, dated June 3rd, 1892, which should be on file in your company letter-book of "letters received," you will find the following which shows explicitly the intention of the order :

"An unattached company is simply a company unattached to a regiment or brigade, subject to all orders and regulations as any other company of the guard, entitled to all rights and privileges as any other company, and in your case entitled to select your own uniforms and have your officers commissioned as Major and Captains, as provided in Act of 1819. You would be inspected annually by the Inspector-General and send in monthly reports to me. You would then be supplied with ammunition, etc., as any other company of the Guard." My resignation as Adjutant-General was accepted January 20th, 1893, by the present Commander-in-Chief, and I have been told that since that date the Legislature has passed a special act in relation to the State Guard, that specially relates to you. As to this I know nothing, but it seems to me that after the matter had been settled as it was by General orders No. 10, dated June 14th, 1892, no *ex-post facto* law would apply to you.

Yours truly, JAS. D. GLENN.

At the meeting of our company on Monday night, October 2nd, it was determined to send the guns back without waiting longer for Governor Carr to respond to Major Vann's letter. The next morning the following letter was received :

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 2, 1893.

Major J. C. Vann,
Fayetteville, N. C.

My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 23rd instant reached this office during my absence or would have had an earlier reply. It has been carefully read and in reply will say:

(1) The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry was a part of the State Guard March 6, 1893, when the law for the government of the State Guard was ratified. As the Company was a part of the State Guard, and as the law made no exception, it of course came within the scope of the law That law repealed all previous laws in conflict with its provisions. The law of 1819, to which you refer, being different from other laws only in that it applied to the Fayetteville Light Infantry, was of course included in the repeal, wherever it conflicted with the law of 1893.

(2) The law of 1893 provided that the Governor should prescribe orders, rules, regulations, &c, for the government of the State Guard; and it is not seen how the law of 1819 could exempt any company from complying with the regulations provided for in the law of 1893. This is the law as I now understand it.

(3) I am informed by the Adjutant General, that, shortly after the commencement of this administration, in a conversation between himself and the Commanding Officer of the F. I. L. I. Company, he carefully explained to him the views of the administration in regard to the military of the State, and told him that if the company did not desire to conform to the law for the government of the State Guard, that the best course to pursue was to withdraw from the Guard, and advised him to have the company do so. Why this advice was not acted upon does not appear.

(4) In due course the company, like all other companies was ordered out for annual inspection, as required by law, whereupon it appeared that the company had failed to comply with the regulations provided for in the law. Your Commander-in-Chief did not *disband* the company, as the law plainly authorizes him to do, but did the very *least* he could do to carry out the spirit of the law. He ordered it "dropped from the State Guard" with the forfeiture which the law imposes, and ordered the arms turned in. This latter, with the object of putting the arms in the hands of the troops which the law requires shall be first called on for active service the active militia or State Guard.

(5) Your company having defied the law and regulations, having ignored the suggestion or the Adjutant General of the State to withdraw from the Guard, and having forced the Commander-in-Chief to order the company to be dropped from the Guard, now comes forward and ask that he stultify himself by revoking Order No. 18. This will not be done.

(6) It is unnecessary to discuss the law of 1819, because whatever its provisions, such of these as conflict with the law of 1893 are unequivocally repealed, nor to refer to the order under which the company came back into the Guard, because the law applies to all companies in the Guard from date of its ratification, without regard to the conditions under which they may have entered.

(7) The question as to whether or not your company shall continue to draw the annual appropriation is yet to be determined. The charges of unjust discrimination and treachery which you make are utterly groundless. You seem to be under the impression that the military authorities of the State have been occupied in the consideration of measures intended to affect injuriously your company, while in fact the only study has been for the benefit and improvement of the State Guard, and your particular Company, like other companies, has received attention only when necessary, in order to enforce the law and regulations for the benefit of the whole, with as little detriment as possible to individuals. In other words, when attention was called to the fact that the Company had not conformed to regulations, and would not step aside as advised to do, it was put aside in order that the Guard might advance without its hinderance. This was done in the only proper way, and with a desire to embarrass the Company as little as possible.

(8) It could not be expected that the order would be given to your Company in a manner different from that in which it would have been given to other companies. It is not seen why your Company should be allowed to retain arms which are needed for the use of the active militia, when it cannot be ordered out legally for active service until after all the active militia have been called out.

(9) Your Commander is reminded that the Adjutant General is his superior, and that your expressions about him are disrespectful, insubordinate, and offensive, and unbecoming a soldier, and a reflection upon myself, in that you have persistently ignored the declaration that I, and I alone, as Governor and Commander-in Chief, have assumed the issuance of Order No. 18.

(10) There is certainly nothing dishonorable to your Company in the manner of its severance from the State Guard, and the paragraph in regard to the recall of General Orders No. 18 is not understood, unless it means that the Company desires the Governor to haul down his colors as Commander-in-Chief and acknowledge that he does not command this particular Company.

Most respectfully,
Elias Carr,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Fayetteville, N. C., October 5, 1893.

Gov Elias Carr,
Raleigh, N. C.,

My Dear Sir:—In accordance with General Orders No. 18, 1893, I have this day shipped to you, via C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 59 Rifles, 48 Bayonets and Scabbards, 1 extra Bayonet, 49 Cartridge Boxes, and 4 Swords, State property in the possession of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company. Two or three rifles, with accoutrements, were burned during the recent disastrous fires in our town. Our company at a recent meeting resolved itself into a committee of the whole to collect any other State property that might be out, and, when collected, will be forwarded immediately.

We are temporarily armed with shot guns and rifles, somewhat obsolete, but hold ourselves in readiness to obey any orders and commands emanating from our Commander-in-Chief.

In regard to my communication to you of September 23rd, relating to my company (a reply to which I have received), I beg leave to say that I regret exceedingly your construction of any portion of it as a reflection upon yourself. Far be it from me, sir, that I should ever have an occasion to cast any reflection upon my Governor and Commander-in-Chief; and in this connection I desire to express to you the heartfelt thanks and gratitude of myself and company for the favors and courtesies extended to us during your administration. We love our friends, but (and while this may not be strictly in accordince with Divine Writ) we hate, detest, abominate and despise our enemie .

The information you received from Adjutant-General Cameron in regard to a conversation between himself and the commanding officer of the F. I. L. I. Company, in which the Adjutant-General "carefully explained to him the views of the administration in regard to the Military of the State, and advised him to have his company withdraw from the Guard, is, according to the Commander of the F. I. L. I., emphatically" untrue. Maj. Jno. B. Broadfoot, the Commander in question, is a gentleman of unquestionable honor and integrity. When the recent Act relating to the State Guard was drawn, our Representative, Mr. H. L. Cook, interviewed General Cameron as to what effect the passage of the same would have upon the Independent Company, and was told by General Cameron that it would not effect it in the least.

We are forced to the conclusion that we have been unjustly dealt with, and in defence of our honor and reputation we are compel ed to publish the *facts* in the whole matter, in order that the State-at-large may see and thoroughly understand why we have been thus seemingly disgraced.

Hoping for the safe delivery of the property, I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. C. Vann,
Major Commanding F. I L. I.

We have numbered the paragraphs in Governor Carr's letter for convenience in reference. In answer to His Excellency's view of our position March 6, 1893, (see number one), it is our opinion that the company was a part of the Guard at the time with all the rights and exemptions granted in General Orders No. 10, or that the order was nullified by the Act, and we were out, having "a separate and distinct military existence," (see Act of incorporation,) as we were before General Order No. 10 was issued.

We are also of the opinion that as the Act of 1819 was a special Act applying to one company only, that it was not repealed by the Act of 1893. That an "omnibus clause" to a general Act, repealing laws in conflict, does not repeal a special Act, unless that Act is specifically mentioned as being repealed.

Concerning the statement made in the 3rd paragraph, your committee can only say: The statement made by General Cameron, as reported by His Excellency, conflicts so materially with the statement made by Major Broadfoot to this company during, or immediately after, the session of the General Assembly, and so in conflict with Major Broadfoot's letter, and also that of Mr. H. L. Cook, as published below, that we are unable to reconcile them.

Your committee must remark, however, that if they admit, for arguments sake, that such a conversation as reported by the Governor, had taken place between the Adjutant-General and the Commandant of the F. I. L. I., that such a conversation was not legal notice to this company.

That an officer failing to do his duty should be dealt with as the military law directs. That his company should not be dismissed from service for his neglect.

Your committee feels that if the Adjutant-General thought it for the good of the Guard that our company should "withdraw from the Guard," and desired to "embarrass the company as little as possible," he could have gotten it to "step aside" very promptly by putting his request in the form of a letter.

The company went back in the Guard at the *request* of General Glenn, and would gladly have come out at the request of his successor. The reason "why this advice was not acted on" is that our company never received such.

Referring to paragraph 4, in which the Governor says: "Your Commander-in-Chief did not *disband* the company, as the law plainly authorizes him to do," &c.

We suppose this may have been said presuming the law of 1819 to be repealed and our Charter as printed above annulled. We hardly think his Excellency had either of these Acts before him, but was thinking of his power over the other companies in the Guard.

In reading paragraph 5, we feel that his Excellency is hard on our corps—the charges are very grave: "Your company having defied the law and regulations, having ignored the suggestion of the Adjutant General," &c.

We can only say that if the F. I. L. I. has broken any law the error was one of head and not of heart.

We hardly think the company has "defied" any law, and if it has it was certainly not a willful defiance, but done in the faithful performance of a contract as they thought.

Your Committee is sure that this company did not intend to ask the Governor to "stultify" himself. The history of this corps has been far from such as to justify that conclusion.

This company has always felt they were nearer to the Governor than any other company in the State—that they were directly under his command—in that an order from him had no second-hands to go through, but comes direct to us. That the fundamental principle of her existence has been obedience to his orders. That is the only condition required by the laws that recognizes us.

Your Committee makes no remarks on paragraphs 6 and 7, as their conclusion before recorded show that we cannot admit this view of the case.

Concerning paragraph 8, we will only say that the statement in the closing sentence of this paragraph, which states our company "cannot be ordered out legally for actual service until after all the active militia have been called out," is a surprise to us.

Your Committee feels this company is a part of the active militia of North Carolina, by the commissions issued by the Governor of the State and his predecessors for an hundred years. No commissions are issued to the inactive militia of North Carolina. It is unlawful for armed bodies to parade as a military company without a commission from the Governor. We hold a commission, and are authorized by the laws of North Carolina to bear arms (see act of incorporations above), therefore we must be a part of the active militia of North Carolina,—we are not of the inactive, as no commissions are issued to them.

Concerning No. 9, we do not think that comes within our province. We refer you to Maj. Vann's last letter.

Concerning paragraph No. 10, we cannot understand how his Excellency can say: "Your company, having defied the law and regulations, having ignored the suggestion of the Adjutant General, having forced the Commander-in-Chief to order the company dropped from the Guard; the company had not conformed to regulations, and would not step aside as advised," and then say: "There is certainly nothing dishonorable to your company in the manner of its severing from the State Guard."

Is there nothing in all these charges? Are we still innocent? Your Committee trusts so.

The following letters explain themselves :

Fayetteville, N. C.,
October 12, 1893.

Maj. Jno. B. Broadfoot,

My Dear Sir:—In a recent communication from Governor Elias Carr, Commander-in-Chief of State Guard of North Carolina, he makes this rather astonishing assertion: "I am informed by the Adjutant-General that, in a conversation with the commanding officer of the F. I. L. I. Company, he carefully explained to him the views of the administration in regard to the military of the State, and told him that if the F. I. L. I. Company did not desire to conform to the rules and regulations governing the State Guard, it had better withdraw, and advised him to have his company do so at once.

On your return from Raleigh, at a meeting of the F. I. L. I. Company, if my memory serves me right, you made this statement that, in a conversation with Adjutant-General Cameron, you asked him what effect the bill framed by him, or approved by him relative to the State Guard, would have upon the F. I. L. I. Company, and was told by the Adjutant-General that he could not see how it would affect it in the least, but, in the event it did, he would notify you of the fact, and you could then have your company quietly withdraw from the Guard without any "fuss and feathers or newspaper notoriety."

As there is a vast and decided difference in the information given Governor Carr by Adjutant-General Cameron in regard to this conversation and that given to the F. I. L. I. Company by yourself, I would respectfully ask you if I am correct in my understanding of the statement given the company regarding the matter by yourself?

Yours respectfully,
J. C. Vann,
Chairman.

Fayetteville, N. C.,
October 13, 1893.

Maj. J. C. Vann, Chairman,
City,

My Dear Sir:—In answer to yours of the 12th inst., I emphatically state that your recollection of my statement to the company on my return from Raleigh, after having had a conversation with General Cameron relative to the company's standing in the Guard, is substantially correct. I said more: General Cameron told me he was not familiar with the past acts of the former Adjutant-General, General Glenn, but as soon as he thought it would be for the best interests of the

Guard for our Company to withdraw he would notify me, &c., I having told him that we re-entered the Guard at the earnest solicitation of General Glenn. As far as the statement of General Cameron to Governor Carr is concerned, I say most candidly and pointedly that it is false. And as a partial proof of this, I stated to the Governor, in General Cameron's presence, at the Morehead meeting, the facts of the conversation, and General Cameron did not deny them then. If they were not correct, that was the time to have made his statement.

In conclusion allow me to say that I trust you will have this whole matter fairly put before the people of the State and especially the State Guard. I believe those of them who entertain any feeling against us are not, in the least, conversant with the facts of the case, commencing with the company's protest to Governor Scales on accepting the Blue Overcoats.

I am led to believe that the issuing of General Order No. 18 was pure and unadulterated spite from the Adjutant-General. He has carried his point in his own way, but let us hear if North Carolinians say it is a crime to wear the Grey.

It is possible that there are no hallowed memories connecting General Cameron with the Confederate Grey?

With the love of an ex-Commandant for the old and honored company, I am

Your obedient servant,
Jno B Broadfoot.

Fayetteville N. C., Oct. 10, 1893.
Hon. H. L. Cook,
Fayetteville, N. C.

My Dear Sir:—Being our Representative in the last Session of the Legislature of North Carolina, I ask that you please inform me, why the recent act regarding the State Guard, which from the standpoint assumed by Governor Carr and Adjutant General Cameron affects the Independent Company so materially, was allowed to pass that body without opposition from you?

By giving this information you will greatly oblige

Very truly,
J. C. Vann,
Chairman.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 16, 1893.
Maj J. C. Vann,
Chairman.

My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 10th inst., inquiring why the act of the General Assembly codifying the laws relative to the State Guard, as it has been construed to affect, adversely, the venerable Corps of which you are the honored Commander, was allowed to pass without opposition, at least from me, is before me and I cheerfully comply with your request.

Like all other good citizens of Fayetteville, and thousands of the good people of the State, I love the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, revere it for its age, its history and the illustrious men of the past and present who have contributed to make its record so enviable, and felt it to be one of my duties to guard its interests in the Legislative halls of my State, to which the people of Cumberland had sent me to represent them along with other gentlemen. I made it my business to look up and closely scrutinize every bill affecting the military of the State, and when the bill referred to was introduced in the Senate branch of the Assembly I went to the chairman of the committee, or a clerk, and got the bill, took it to my room at night and read it carefully.

After reading it I could find nothing in it which apparently could affect our company adversely, but not being familiar with the laws, rules and regulations governing the military, and hearing that the bill was drafted by Adjutant General Cameron, I started to his office the next morning, but met him in the rotunda of the capitol, and told him I had read the bill and was interested in protecting, as far as I could, the Independent Company. I asked him if there was anything, in his opinion that could affect the company adversely, to which he replied that he had not thought of the company, and in his opinion there was nothing to affect it adversely, and was not so intended. This was the substance of the conversation.

I was of the same opinion (and am still of the same opinion) knowing the status of the company and condition upon which it was attached to the State Guard.

With this assurance from General Cameron, and understanding the bill to merely codify the military laws, dropping out the old militia regulations, which, under the present system, had become useless and sometimes caused confusion, I made no objection to the bill and voted for it, as I was friendly to the Guard and supported all measures for its maintenance that, is I voted against all bills intended to cripple it and in favor of those sustaining it.

I was much surprised at the construction placed upon the act by General Cameron, after his assurance to me as above related.

I think his construction erroneous and believe that any well furnished lawyer in the State will coincide with me, after examining the bill and others upon which the construction is based.

While my opposition to it, if I had thought it was intended to or would adversely affect our company, might not have been sufficient to have defeated its passage, yet I am constrained to think it would have been of some avail, as it is well known that the Legislature was not very friendly to the Guard, and in the House there was a good majority who voted to cut the appropriation for its support by one-half. It is my opinion that it would not have been a hard matter to have repealed the appropriation entirely, if an organized effort of those who were opposed to it had been made. I am glad to say there was no organized effort that I heard of. I trust these explanations are amply sufficient to show you that I did my whole duty, and acted with due caution.

I relied upon General Cameron's assurance as I would that of any other man whom I considered an honorable gentleman.

With best wishes for the old F. I. L. I., may it live to celebrate its second centennial in 1993, despite those who wish to destroy it.

I am sir, with great respect,
Yours truly,
Henry L. Cook.

Raleigh, N. C., October 7, 1893.
Maj. Jno. C. Vann,
Commander F. I. L. I. Co.,
Fayetteville, N. C.,

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., enclosing bill of lading for two (2) boxes rifles shipped by said company.

I trust the commissions recently issued to you and your command have been received.

With best wishes for the continued success of the F. I. L. I. Company, I am, with kindest personal regards,

Very respectfully yours,
Elias Carr,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Your Committee present all the foregoing as the material facts in the case, and leave for you and the public at large to say who is right and who is wrong.

Respectfully submitted,
Jno. C. Vann,
C. E. Pearce,
S. H. MacRae,
W. F. Campbell,
Jno. B. Tillinghast,
B. R. Huske,
Committee.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY............OCTOBER 26, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..............1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OBSERVER—Two for One.
A. S. WIGHTMAN—Notice.
DR. J. VANCE MCGOUGAN.
N. W. RAY—Sale of Land.
JOHN REDDIN—Opera House.
W. C. WHARTON.—See Notice.
JOHN F. CLARK—Sale of Land.
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WILFRED CLARKE—Opera House.
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M. A. TILLER—Broken Jewelry, &c.
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.
PAWNEE BILL'S HISTORIC WILD WEST.
FRANK W. THORNTON & SON—For Rent.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Beautiful China, &c.
C. W. BROADFOOT, N. A. SINCLAIR—Judicial Sale of Land.

Mr. E. J. Hale, the editor of the OBSERVER, is absent from the city.

Mr. T. F. Moore and Mr. Tiller have a very attractive show window in their store.

The cadets of the L. M. A. present a very fine appearance in their new uniforms.

The Wiregrass Fox Club report great sport, they having caught twenty-two foxes already this season.

Some very important communications and other interesting matter were crowded out of this issue, but will appear next week.

Rev. J. M. Rose, the retiring moderator, will preach the annual sermon before the North Carolina Presbyterian Synod which meets at Tarboro next Wednesday Oct. 31st.

The protracted meeting now going on at the First Baptist Church, which began Sunday, is creating a great deal of interest. Rev. J. H. Edwards, the pastor, is very ably assisted by Rev. T. J. Taylor of Warrenton, N. C.

Mr. J. W. Kates, General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, accompanied by Messrs. J. S. Parish, and D. S. McRae left this morning on the 9 o'clock boat for Elizabethtown on official business.

Everybody should attend the Fair next week, it promises to be a greater success than the most enthusiastic dared dream of. It will not be surpassed in attractions by any fair ever held in this State. Nov. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th are the dates.

The Solid South

Is the name of a new Third Party paper just issued in this city, the first number of which Mr. John McDuffie, the editor, has courteously handed us. It is printed in Charlotte, but Mr. McDuffie hopes to make arrangements to have it printed here.

Death of Mrs. Whaley.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. China Whaley, wife of Mr. H. Whaley, which occurred at her residence on Haymount on the 12th instant. Mrs. Whaley was 69 years of age. She was a sister of our venerable friend, Mr. A. J. Woodward. She was for many years a consistent member of Hay Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and was greatly beloved by her many friends.

Fire.

Mr. W. H. Tomlinson's residence on North street narrowly escaped destruction by fire last week. The roof of his kitchin was discovered to be on fire and before help could be summoned broke out in a light blaze. It looked at one time as if the house would have to go, but by the strenuous efforts of the neighbors and copious buckets full of water judiciously used, the fire was finally subdued. The roof of the kitchin was almost destroyed.

Highway Robbery.

Mr. Neill Clark while returning to his home in 71st last Saturday evening, was accosted by a negro, who thrust a pistol in his face and demanded his money. Mr. Clark who had no weapon was perforce compelled to empty his pocket, which luckily contained only four dollars. The negro then told him that he would meet four other men, who would hold him up, but to tell them Joe had robbed him and he would be permitted to pass. The unfortunate man after running the gauntlet of these bold highwaymen finally reached home. Think of it! Highwaymen in Cumberland. It is a reminder of the times of Dick Turpin and Black Heath. Officers are now scouring the county for these desperadoes.

Fair Ball and German.

The North State German Club proposes to make the Fair Ball and German which take place Wednesday and Friday evenings Nov. 1st and 3rd the most brilliant in the history of all its charming series of dances. The club has engaged splendid music to which a large number of North and South Carolina's and Virginia's belles will "trip the light fantastic toe."

The invitations are elegant in design and are a credit to the Fayetteville Printing and Publishing Company.

Mr. J. C. Thomson, Jr., will lead the German, assisted by Mr. Jno. Tillinghast.

The following are the assistant Ball Managers:

Frank K. Myers, Wilmington; Walter Scott, Charlotte; W. Street Jones, Goldsboro; W. L. Crawford, Winston; T. M. Turrentine, Montgomery, Ala., Richard Gwathmey, Richmond, Va.

Old Friends in Mexico.

Col. Peter Mallett, of New York, has recently received a letter from his son, Mr. Robert Gibbs Mallett, who is travelling in Mexico, which will be interesting to our Fayetteville readers. The "Bill Cook" mentioned is a cousin of our Mayor, being the son of James Cook, for years Postmaster of Fayetteville.

Here are extracts from the letter:

MONTEREY, MEX., Sept. 22, 1893.

I registered here this morning, and the gentleman behind the counter after reading my name, eyed me very curiously I thought, but going in to breakfast he approached me and asked if I were connected with the Mallett's of North Carolina—Fayetteville and Chapel Hill. I told him yes, and he then commenced to inquire about all our family by name—said he was born and raised in Fayetteville, was at school and in the army with my uncle Richie—his name is Wm. Cook. He begged me to give you his kind regards and say that 'Bill Cook" was still on the earth and doing pretty well down here.

I left Birmingham [Ala.] last Thursday, and after spending four days at New Orleans, came over to Houston and San Antonia, Texas, thence to Larado and here. From San Antonio to Monterey is, I think, one of the worst trips on this continent—mile after mile of arid desert, which seems to afford life only to the *Cactus and Mesquite*, both of which plants I believe would grow in a brick kiln. The sun beats down with awful intensity, and the cars grow hotter and hotter, until the thermometer stood at 102°. It had not rained in that territory (a soaking rain I mean) in over a year, and the air was filled with a fine impalpable dust that seemed to get into one's lungs, eyes, everywhere. It was pitiful to see the poor Mexican women come to the train with cans, at some of the stops and catch drippings from the engine tender. The cattle had all been moved to other ranges, at least such as they had been able to save—thousands of course perished. Well, when I waked this morning I raised the curtain of my berth in the little Pullman car and looked out on an early street scene in Monterey. It was rich. Little donkeys trotting about (they call them "Burros") with loads larger than themselves, and a crowd of men who looked, acted, and were dressed, exactly like the Brigands one sees on the stage in opera Bouffe. I laid back and roared. I had been studying up my Spanish, so I opened the widow and addressed one of them in his native tongue, but the idiot didn't know his own language, and the Pullman porter had to buy some bananas for me!

The novelty of the scene here is delightful. I wish some of our North Carolina friends could enjoy it with me—barring the heat.

Wilfred Clarke and Company.

A large and fashionable audience greeted Wilfred Clarke and his excellent company at the Academy last night, when "Little Butterfly" was presented for the first time in Raleigh. The play is bright and amusing, the plot consistent, and the situations immensely funny. Mr. Clarke, as Adonis, a young old-man, was the soul and life of the play. He was ably assisted by Miss Martha Ford, who is remembered most favorably here for her conscientious and artistic work. The balance of the company were all excellent, and altogether it was a most amusing comedy and a pronounced success.—*Raleigh News and Observer, Oct. 18, 1893.*

Mr. Clarke and the same caste mentioned above will appear in Fayetteville Oct. 27th, presenting "Little Butterfly."

Mr. Clarke's former reputation here and his enlarged and strengthened company, are ample assurance that every part will be carefully and intelligently acted.

Reserved seats may be secured at King Bros Drug Store. Reserved seats first three tiers $1.00.

The Observer

Will pay a reasonable price for any or all of the following numbers of the OBSERVER of the Old Series:

Twelve numbers of the Weekly of 1864, from July 18th to Oct. 17th.

All the numbers of the Semi-Weekly edition of 1864, from May 2nd to Jan'y 1st, 1865.

Likewise for the following numbers of the OBSERVER and GAZETTE:

The 18th of March, 1886.

Four numbers in April, 1886, from April 1st to 22nd inclusive.

The 8th and 15th of October, 1885.

The 5th, 12th and 19th of Nov., 1885.

Likewise for the following numbers of the OBSERVER of the New Series: 3rd of February, 12th of May, 9th of June and 10th of November.

Any persons possessing any of the above papers by reason of having borrowed them for reference will oblige us by returning same.

The Coast Line Extension.

The Columbia State of October 20th, says:

The extension of the Coast Line railroad from a point near Sumter to Denmark with a view to establishing a competing short line through to Florida to the Richmond and Danville-South bound combination, is being much more rapidly constructed than many have an idea of. Most of the grading has been completed. This branch will cross the track of the South Carolina railway, at Orangeburg and it has been arranged, in order to prevent the establishment of a junction, to run the new track under the South Carolina railway. The trestle work which will support the South Carolina railway track has been completed.

The Coast Line people are losing no time it getting ready to build the bridge across the Santee river. The rock for the piers is being gotten out here. It is being hauled to the Congaree, where it is loaded on river steamers and taken to the point on the Santee where the bridge will be erected.

Civil Engineers, Messrs. Paul Smith and Frederick Hale of this city are engaged on this work.

Earlier than Expected.

OXFORD, N. C., Oct. 7th, 1893.

S. Galeski, Supreme Secretary Progressive Endowment Guild of America, Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR:—I hereby acknowledge receipt of check for $1000, the amount of the benefit certificate held by my late son, Robert L. Allen, in the "Guild." I beg to express my thanks to you for the very prompt settlement of the claim. I might add, that the money came almost earlier than I expected, and permit me to say that such an institution deserves continued patronage and success.

Respectfully,
MRS. FRANCIS T. ALLEN.

The Guild is the best mutual fraternal organization in America. It pays its benefits as follows. $500 to $5000, in ten years or previous in case of death, $2.50 to $25.00 per week in case of sickness or accident. Small monthly cost. For particulars address,

A. HILL JOHNSON,
General Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

The New Court House.

Next week is Fair week and the opening day, November 1st will be more interesting than ordinarily. On that day the laying of the Corner-Stone of the New Court House of Cumberland county will be conducted with becoming ceremony—Mr. Charles E. Pearce, chief marshal of the Fair, with his assistants will form a procession at 10 o'clock, a. m. in front of LaFayette Military Academy in the following order:

F. I. L. I. Band.
Graded School with LaFayette Military School as Escort.
The Odd Fellows.
The Masons.
County Officers and Magistrates.
Citizens.

The procession will move down Hay Street and Gillespie Street to Court House site, where the ceremony will be had under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

Rev. J. C. Huske, D. D., will act as Chaplain.

Dr. W. C. McDuffie will read resolutions adopted at Liberty Point on the 20th of June 1775.

A poem composed for the occasion by a Fayetteville lady will be read by Mr. J. H. Myrover.

Capt. Neill W. Ray will deliver an oration; and this will conclude the ceremony.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Banks Rucker was in the city Monday.

Col. J. A. Pemberton visited the Fair at Raleigh.

We were glad to see Mr. W. J. McDiarmid in the city Tuesday.

Dr. Floyd and wife have returned from their trip to Chicago and the World's Fair.

Mr. N. A. Sinclair and family have moved into the Worth mansion on Haymount.

His many friends were glad to see Mr. Morrison Divine in town Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Carrie May Dockery, one of Richmond county's most charming daughters is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. D. Smith, on Haymount.

Capt. R. W. Southerland, the efficient Agt. of the A. C. L. has returned from the World's Fair.

Mr. Jno. Ledbetter has returned home from a two month's visit to Chicago and the World's Fair.

Mr. Chas. C. Hook, representing the Charlotte Observer, spent a few days in the city this week.

Mr. James D. McNeill and two daughters, Misses Maggie and Bessie have returned home from Chicago and the World's Fair.

Mrs. J. J. Crosswell and Miss Enie Chestnut have returned home after a pleasant visit to the family of Mr. W. J. Crosswell of Wilmington.

Messrs. Jno. Underwood, Frank Thornton, Jennings Pemberton and Sam MacRae took in the State Fair at Raleigh and report having had a delightful time.

Mr. Geo. A. Burns manager of the races, and Mr. Chas. Campbell, Sec'y. of the Cumberland county Fair, visited the State Fair at Raleigh last week for the purpose of procuring the finest exhibits, and the best attractions for our Fair. We understand they were thoroughly successful.

Pawnee Bill's Exhibition.

In Pawnee Bill's Historic Wild West, Indian Museum, Grand Mexican Hippodrome and Meteoric Display, there are many notable persons who take a most active part in the entertainment and, like the Hero of Oklahoma, have earned for themselves something of a national reputation. These are Senor Francisco, the famous Mexican; Left Hand, the recognized government chief of the Pawnees; Trapper Tom, a noted frontiersman, Miss May Lillie, the expert girl shot with the rifle and the only lady living who can shoot unerringly from a running horse's back; Miss Braddon, the greatest of broncho riders; Oklahoma Al, Wichita Jim, Mustang Walter, Spotted Tail, the great Indian chief, Afraid of his-Horses, the Hero of Wounded Knee Fight, Buckskin Bill, Cyclone John, Stumbling Bear, White Wolf, Joe PeDict, the handsomest Indian Princess in the World; Pony Bob, the famous express rider; Captain Corey, the crack pistol shot; Iodine, Kit Carson's famous lieutenant; the Wild Riders of the Pampas of South America; the children of the Desert, a band of brave Bedouin Arabs, and many other notables.

Besides these, there are an army of Indian braves, dashing scouts, wild cowboys, splendidly equipped vaqueros, lovely Western girls, dark-eyed Senoritas, and everything that could possibly interest the student of Western and aboriginal history.

Of these rumor has the kindness possible reports, and when they get here on their own train of splendid palace cars, they will parade at 10 a. m. The inclosure at night will be gorgeously illuminated, so that everything can be seen in the remotest part, and there will be half-price for children under 9 years. The performances, which are identical in feature, will begin at 2 and 8 p. m. ***

Lumber Bridge and Robeson News.

Quite a number of people passed through this week on their way to Presbytery at Maxton. Mr. Peter Brown represented Lumber Bridge. We learn that one of the most instructive and entertaining addresses was that of Prof. W. S. Currell of Davidson College. Dr. Currell has many warm friends here who recall with pleasure his admirable address at the closing exercises of the Lumber Bridge High School last May. Dr. Currell has not only a national reputation as a scholar, but his writings have been copied by some of the leading journals of Europe. His pupils are enthusiastic in his praise, and say he has no superior as a teacher.

Miss Mary A. McEachern returned Friday from Presbytery. and left Saturday to resume her school work in Moore county.

Rev. J. D. Bundy preached for us on the night of the 22d inst., and Rev. Jordan Cobb on the 23rd inst.

We had a pleasant call last week from Mr. Marshal McD. Williams, of Faison, N. C.

We regret to chronicle the death of Miss Bettie Smith, a sister of Mr. Neill Smith, near Shannon, and also of Mrs. Eliza McMillan, relict of the late Alex. McMillan. Mrs. McMillan has been living with her daughters Mrs. Wm. Regan and Mrs. Fisher.

Many of your readers will be pained to learn of the death of Dougald P. McNair, formerly of Robeson county, but for thirty years a citizen of Alabama. He was killed in a railroad accident. He graduated at the State University in 1856; and specially distinguished himself in mathematics. Mr. McNair was a brother of Dr. John McNair now of South Carolina and a first cousin of J. A. McArthur, Esq., of Cumberland.

Mr. J. W. Hall received the prize for the best shot in L. B. L. I. at their recent contest.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the public entertainment to be given by the Y. M. C. A. was postponed till the first Friday night in November.

Rev. Thornwell will be here Nov. 6th. From this point he goes to Galatia and McPherson Churches in your county.

At the recent examination in the Lumber Bridge High School special mention was made of the following pupils: Proficiency in arithmetic, J. L. Shaw; in history, Worth Shaw and Loch McGeachy; in spelling, Miss Nora Malloy, Miss Mamie Malloy, Miss Nelia Shaw; in English grammer, Mary Sherwood McDonald; in Latin, S. M. Davis, Bladen county; in music, Sadie Huske, Fayetteville.

Pawnee Bill's Historic Wild West.

In the greatest Wild West in the world, which travels on its own train of splendid palace cars, the only organization of the kind that does so, are several very startling episodes. There are the reproductions of the terrible Mountain Meadow Massacre, the Wounded Knee Fight, the attack on the Fort Sill stage coach, the burning of Trapper Tom's cabin, lynching a horse-thief, rounding up and branding cattle, an exact representation of an Indian buffalo hunt, encounters between Indians and cowboys, contest between scouts and vaqueros, riding wild bucking bronchos, equestrian quadriles, exhibitions of marksmanship, Mojave Indians cremating their dead, lassoing Indians and animals, scenes among the Bedouin Arabs, the Wild Horseman of the Desert, the Indian ghost dance, and many other astonishing and historic incidents.

Pawnee Bill's outfit will parade the streets the morning of its arrival. A cannon will boom at 10 a. m., and this will be the signal for the start. There will then be two performances, in which Miss May Lillie, the champion lady rifle-shot of the world will appear. They will begin at 2 and 8 p. m. respectively. Nothing will be done at one and omitted at the other. All the features will be given, the management promise, and one ticket admits to all. Everybody can find a seat and children under 9 years will be charged only half-price. The inclosure, in the evening, will be illuminated by powerful calciums, until it is as light as day. Report speaks highly of this entertainment, which is as different from a circus as can well be imagined. **

When a doctor considers it necessary to prescribe sarsaparilla, he simply orders a bottle of Ayer's, knowing full well that he will obtain thereby a surer and purer preparation than any other which the drug-store can furnish. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Superior Medicine.

Got the Mitten Every Time.

"I can marry any girl I please," was his exclamation, but unfortunately then he did not *please any;* and there was a plain reason for it. He had contracted cattarh of the worst form, and, although a wealthy, educated, attractive person every other way, he was positively repulsive to his lady friends, a number of whom rejected his offers of marriage. A friend advised him to use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He took his advice, and now is the most popular beau in town, and he really *can* "marry any girl he pleases" to ask. It made his breath pure and sweet, he has no headach, no offensive discharges from the nose, in short, is in perfect health, and all from using a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

There is no better medicine for family use than Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Their sugar coating makes them easy and even agreeable to take, and as they contain no calomel or other injurious drug, they are perfectly safe for patients of any age.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

A Romance in a Nutshell.

She went to a ball; wore too thin clothing; caught cold; was very ill for many days; a devoted admirer brought a remedy, when her life seemed to hang by a thread; she took it; recovered; and, finally, married the man who had saved her life. And the remedy he brought her was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which is a certain cure for all throat and lung diseases and scrofulous complaints, of which consumption is one.

Constipation and *sick headache* positively cured by Japanese Liver Pellets; 50 pills 25 cts. Sold at King Bros.

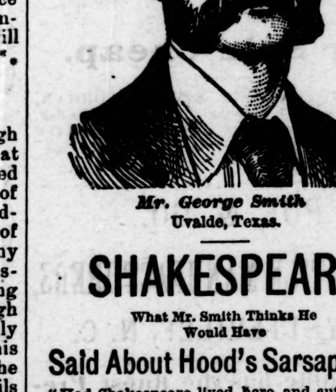
AN EDITOR'S OPINION OF POND'S EXTRACT.—"Your medicine is first-class. We would not be without it in the house (yellow label, buff wrapper, name blown in the glass) for fifty dollars a year."—*Aurora, Ill., Express and Herald.*

Johnson's Oriental Soap imparts a delicate odor and leaves the skin soft and velvety. Sold by King Bros.

Fits, dizziness, hysteria and all nervous troubles cured by Magnetic Nervine. Sold and guaranteed by King Bros.

Japanese Pile Cure is an unfailing cure for every kind and stage of the disease. Guaranteed by King Bros.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.



Mr. George Smith
Uvalde, Texas.

SHAKESPEARE

What Mr. Smith Thinks He Would Have

Said About Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Had Shakespeare lived here and suffered as I have, I think he would have said, Throw away all medicine except Hood's Sarsaparilla. As an Englishman, coming to this climate, I have felt the heat very much. In the spring I felt as if I had all the care and anxiety of America on my mind. I got one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and after I had taken it I felt as if I could undertake

The President's Duties.

Last month I had a return of prickly heat; it seemed impossible to stand up or lie down without almost tearing myself to pieces. I then got one more bottle and it has not only cured the heat but I believe it put my blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in good condition. I advise all to take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the spring and fall." GEORGE SMITH, Uvalde, Texas.

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Billousness. Sold by all druggists.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling dull..............7⅞
Middling..............7⅝
Strict Low Middling..............7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

W. C. WHARTON representing the Liberty Woolen Manufacturing Company, of Bedford City, Va., and Wanamaker & Brown, of Philadelphia, Pa., will be at the Hotel LaFayette Friday and Saturday with a full line of

CLOTHING,

both Ready-made and Goods made to order.

Overcoats a Specialty.

10--26--93

Opera House!

Friday Night, Oct. 27th.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST COMEDIAN

Mr. Wilfred Clarke,

SUPPORTED BY

Miss Martha Ford

and his own company of comedians presenting
FRIDAY NIGHT—"LITTLE BUTTERFLY."
SATURDAY NIGHT—"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Costumes by Van Horn of Philadelphia and May of London.

SEATS ON SALE AT KING BROS.—RESERVED SEATS 75c. and $1 00—GENERAL ADMISSION 25 and 50c.

OPERA HOUSE!

FAIR WEEK,

NOV. 1st, 2nd and 3rd,

JOHN REDDIN

AND HIS FINE COMPANY WILL PRESENT THE CELEBRATED

MELODRAMAS

CONVICT'S DAUGHTER—Wednesday Night.
HIDDEN HAND—Thursday Night.
TWO ORPHANS—Friday Night.

PRICES 25, 50 and 75 cents.

Reserved Seat Tickets for sale at King Bro.'s Drug Store Monday October 30th.

TAKE YOUR

Broken Jewelry,

Disabled Watches and Clocks to

M. A. TILLER

AND HAVE THEM MADE AS WELL AS NEW.

All Work Guaranteed.

OFFICE AT MOORE'S BOOKSTORE

OLD GLOVER STAND.

LARGE LOT

Beautiful China and Glass

NOW OPENING AT

TILLINGHAST'S.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

10—26 3w

NOTICE.

All young men who are not members of the North State German Club can obtain tickets for the Fair Ball and German of the Secretary.

A. S. WIGHTMAN.

10--26--93

FOR RENT.

One front office and two rear offices in the Thornton Block. For particulars apply to
FRANK W. THORNTON & SON,
10--26 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED,

A boy about 15 years old, familiar with figures and willing to work.

ALSO, A CASH BOY.

Apply to
FRANK W. THORNTON
10--26 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Dr. J. Vance McGougan

Has located here and offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10--26--93 3m

Two for One.

By special arrangements with the Publishers we are able to offer HOME AND FARM in combination with THE OBSERVER for the price of our paper alone. The annual subscription price of THE OBSERVER is $2.00. To every subscriber who renews now and pays in advance we will send him

Home and Farm Free

or two papers for the price of one.

HOME AND FARM is recognized as the leader in enterprising agricultural journalism. It has recently been enlarged to sixteen pages, and is more attractive than ever. Its list of contributors contains the names of practical farmers all over the South. Its Home Department is unsurpassed. Its department devoted to children is a well spring of pleasure in every household. Renew your subscription to THE OBSERVER and get this great agricultural and home journal FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

For sample copies of Home and Farm write to Home and Farm, Louisville, Ky. Send your subscription in at once to

THE OBSERVER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court in a proceeding to sell land to pay debts of John Williams, deceased, I will, on Saturday, November 25th, 1893, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House in Fayetteville, expose to sale, by Public Auction, the lands upon which said Williams lived in Black River Township, Cumberland County, N. C., viz:

About 630 acres, bounded as in a deed of J. C. Williams to said John Williams, registered in book M, No. 3, page 605, and about 183 acres bounded as in a deed of L. C. Wade to John Williams, registered in Book D, No. 3, page 445.

Terms: One-third cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent. interest, and title reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.

Oct. 20, 1893.

Sale of Land.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by Geo. Robinson and wife Mina Robinson, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book L. No. 4, page 262, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: The lands north of the Monroe Road, as follows:

First Tract.—160 acres, beginning at a pine on the east side of the wagon road, between the house and the bridge, near an old wolf pit, S 12, E. 40 chains, thence N. 80, E. 40 chains, thence N. 12, W. 40 chains, thence to the beginning.

Second Tract—45 acres, beginning at the beginning corner of the above 160 acre tract, N. 18 chains, 50 links to a pine and pine pointers in an island between the Red Marsh and the River; thence W. 18 chains to a stake and pointers on the north side of the River; thence S. 20 chains, 20 links, thence 19 chains, 50 links to the aforesaid 160 acre tract; thence as it is 6 chains, to the beginning.

Third Tract.—50 acres beginning on the third line of the 160 acre tract, 6 chains from the third corner, N. 80, E. 17 chains, thence N. 10, W. 30 chains; thence S. 80, W. 17 chains to the line of the above 160 acres; thence with it to the beginning.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, December 2nd, 1893, 12 M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

JOHN F. CLARK, Mortgagee.

N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.
10—26—93 ts

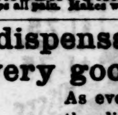
Judicial Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the May Term, 1893, in the cause entitled A. McQueen, *vs.* Wm. McQueen *et als*, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Court will, on Saturday, the 2nd day of December, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale at public auction, for cash the following described lands, to-wit:

Two hundred and thirty three acres on and near the Wilmington Road, about three miles from Fayetteville, in Rockfish Township, and bounded and described as in a deed made by N. W. Ray and wife to N. McQueen the 10th day of March, 1885, being the upper or northern portion of the Jessup Place, which was conveyed by W. Carver and wife, M. E. Carver, to Henry Jessup and Frank Jessup, by deed recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, in Book S, No. 3, page 326. See also deeds of D. Smith and wife to N. W. Ray, Book Z, No. 3, page 590, and Book B, No 4, page 18. Also all the right, title, claim and interest, and undivided share or portion which the defendants, or any of them, had or held, or were entitled of, in or to a certain tract of land adjoining the above mentioned tract, being the lower or southern portion of the Jessup Place, and bounded and described as in a deed to N. McQueen, as recorded in Register's office, Book B, No, 4, page 343. See also deed of Henry Jessup and Frank Jessup to M. E. Carver, February 14th, 1881, for more particular description as to the boundaries of this land; also deed of N. McQueen to N. W. Ray, recorded in Book B, No. 4. page 527, Register's office of Cumberland County.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville. N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, December 2nd, 1893, 12 M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
N. A. SINCLAIR,
10—26—93 ts Commissioners.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts, at Druggists.

Indispensable in Every good Kitchen.

As every good housewife knows, the difference between appetizing, delicious cooking and the opposite kind is largely in delicate sauces and palatable gravies. Now, these require a strong, delicately flavored stock, and the best stock is

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

10—26—93 4w

Coal! Coal! Coal!

I have purchased the COAL BUSINESS of C. E. Pearce, and am prepared to furnish all kinds of coal in any quantity.

Give me your orders and they will have prompt attention.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

J. N EMMETT.

10—5—93 1m

FOR RENT.

Miss Sophie Mallett's Residence.

A most desirable dwelling containing eight rooms; healthful and central location, on the corner of Maiden Lane and Burgess street. In addition to dwelling are all necessary out-houses and hydrant water—all on a lot of half an acre.

Possession given on very short notice. For terms and further particulars apply to

Miss SOPHIE MALLETT,
10—12—93 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

ORANGES! ORANGES!!

1,000 BOXES.

I wish to announce to the merchants of Fayetteville and surrounding country that I would like to supply them this season with Oranges shipped direct from Florida weekly, and sold cheap for cash.

All orders filled promptly.

J. P. THAMES, Box 106,
10—12—93 6w Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Farm, known as "Pine Park," situated four miles north of Fayetteville, N. C, and joining Tokay Vineyard, and one mile from "Myrtle Hill," the farm recently purchased by Mrs. W. F. Cochran, of New York. For particulars apply to

M. A. MALLETT,
P. O. Box 139. Fayetteville, N. C.
10—12—93 4w

For Sale at Auction.

If not disposed of privately, I will offer at public sale Monday, November 6th, 1893, THE TABERNACLE BUILDING, owned by the Fayetteville Centennial Association. This includes simply the building above the cotton platform—the material composing it.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Chairman
Fayetteville Centennial Ex. Com.
10—5—93 3t

TAXES.

Call and settle your Taxes before November 1st, and save cost, as I will have to levy and collect after that date.

J. B. SMITH,
Sheriff.

10--19--93 tf

Fine Perfumes.

We have the largest stock of Perfumes ever brought to this market. Among the new special odors in *quadruple* extracts are

LILIOPTUS, JAPONITA, "4" ROSES AND CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOM.

SACHET POWDERS.

We have a varied assortment of Lehn and Fink's and Wm. H. Brown & Bro.'s Sachet Powders.

In order to call the ladies special attention to these goods, we have one gross free sample bottles of celebrated Violet Water which we will be pleased to present to ladies calling for same.

KING BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Hotel LaFayette Building,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Frank Thornton's

SHOE SPECIAL! SHOE SPECIAL!

"This is of Interest to You."

Ziegler Bros.' Men's Fine Custom Hand-Made Shoes, price $5.00—reduced to $4.00.
Ziegler Bros.' Men's Railrood Hand-Made Shoes, price $5.00—reduced to $4.00.
Ziegler Bros.' Fine Goodyear Welt Railroad Shoes, price $4.00—reduced to $3.00.
Ziegler Bros.' Fine Dress Shoes, Goodyear Welt, price $4.00—reduced to $3.00.
Ziegler Bros.' Ladies' Fine Hand-Made Shoes, price $4.00—reduced to $3.00.
Ziegler Bros.' Ladies' Fine Goodyear Welt Shoes, price $3.50—reduced to $2.75.

These are the greatest value on shoes ever presented to the public. Remember,

Ziegler Bros.' Shoes are the

BEST SHOES ON EARTH.

We have overstocked our house on these goods, and they have got to go; first come, first served. Come early to get your size.

FRANK THORNTON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

10—26—93.

GRAND DISPLAY!

Daily! Daily! Daily!

—BY—

Furniture House SHEETZ SONS Furniture House

Stock Replete in Handsome Furniture!

A line of New and Stylish Baby Carriages

AT CLOSE PRICES! AT CLOSE PRICES!

THE HANDSOMEST OAK AND WALNUT WARDROBES, PARLOR SUITS, CENTRE TABLES, EASY ROCKERS, ETC., ever brought to Fayetteville.

Remember that we carry the stock, sell the goods, please the people and won't be undersold. Call and see our stock whether you buy or not.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,
10—12—93 tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

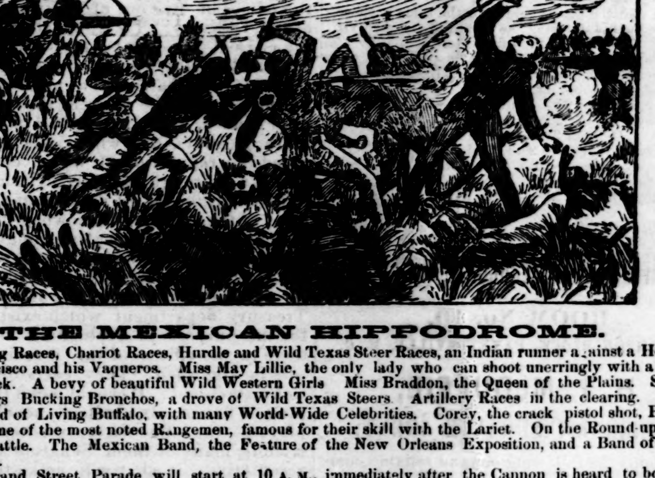
Fayetteville, October 30th,

LOCATION: FAIR GROUNDS.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT

PAWNEE BILL'S HISTORIC WILD WEST.

The Marvel of the Age and the Greatest Wild West in the World—Educational and Instructive. The Hero of Oklahoma, and Great White Chief of the Pawnees, Major Gordon W. Lillie, (Pawnee Bill) has spared neither trouble nor expense in his efforts to collect from every clime Startling and Sterling Novelties—Indian Chiefs of renown A whole Indian Village. Travoys, and thousands of curiosities are presented—Spotted Tail, Afraid-of-his-Horses, Left Hand, and dozens of Indian Warriors from the celebrated Sioux, Comanche, Cheyenne, Arapahoes, and other tribes, together with the only Indian Band of Educated Musicians on Earth. An Army of Cowboys and Frontier Heroes in their sports, horsemanship, repulses of Blood-thirsty Redskins at Trapper Tom's Cabin and Fort Sill Stage Coach, Wounded Knee Fight and Mountain Meadow Massacre.



THE MEXICAN HIPPODROME.

Standing Races, Chariot Races, Hurdle and Wild Texas Steer Races, an Indian runner against a Horse, Senor Francisco and his Vaqueros. Miss May Lillie, the only lady who can shoot unerringly with a rifle on Horseback. A bevy of beautiful Wild Western Girls Miss Braddon, the Queen of the Plains. Spotted Mustangs Bucking Bronchos, a drove of Wild Texas Steers Artillery Races in the clearing. And the only herd of Living Buffalo, with many World-Wide Celebrities. Corey, the crack pistol shot, Pony Bob and some of the most noted Rangemen, famous for their skill with the Lariet. On the Round-up and Branding Cattle. The Mexican Band, the Feature of the New Orleans Exposition, and a Band of Bedouin Arabs.

The Grand Street Parade will start at 10 A. M., immediately after the Cannon is heard to boom. This is the signal to start, look out for it!

Seats for Everybody. Ladies and children our special care. Look out for Pawnee Bill's Wild West Train! Nothing will be omitted at one, and done at another performance.

Admission 50 cents. Children under 9 years half price. One ticket admits to all. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

PIANO TUNING.

Having spent the greater part of the summer in one of the largest and best equipped Piano Factories in the north, and having supplied myself with the finest tools and best materials that can be procured, I would call the attention of the public to the fact that I am better prepared than ever before to do work in this line. On and after October 15th, my headquarters and corresponding office will be Fayetteville, N. C., instead of Raleigh, N. C, as heretofore. For several years I have received a liberal patronage at the hands of of some of the best musicians, music schools and colleges in the South.

I beg to refer to the endorsements below—which are a few of the many now in my possession—and respectfully solicit your patronage.

W. FRANK BLOUNT.
Professional Piano Tuner.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4, 1893

This is to certify that Mr. Frank Blount has been tuning pianos for us here for two years.

I can cordially commend him to any one needing his services as a faithful, efficient and competent tuner and repairer.

JAS. DINWIDDIE,
Principal.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY,
OXFORD, N. C., July 23, 1893.

Mr. W Frank Blount has done considerable tuning and repairing of pianos for me, and his work has given me satisfaction in every respect.

F. P. HOBGOOD,
President.

RALEIGH, N. C. Sept. 25, 1893.

Mr. W. Frank Blount has tuned our Pianos for the past three years, and we are pleased to say that he has proven to be a reliable, trustworthy gentleman in every respect, and we heartily endorse him as a strictly first-class Piano and Organ tuner and repairer.

NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,
Successors to J. L. Stone.

C. G. STONE, M'g'r.

Not Made by a Trust!

HAVE YOU TRIED THE

Admiral Cigarettes?

FOR SALE BY

A. J. COOK & CO.,

WHO CAN SUPPLY THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

10—19—93 tf

U C NO POSTERS

FROM OUR HOUSE HEADED

AUCTION! COST! AUCTION! COST!

nor do we claim to be the only house in the city that deals in Clothing, but we DO claim to be

"THE LEADERS,"

as the quality of the goods and prices will testify.

Another Lot of FINE CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED!

Our stock is now COMPLETE, and as FINE an assortment as can be found in any house and of THE VERY LATEST STYLES

OUR GOODS ARE NOT OLD STOCK BUT ALL LATE ARRIVALS.

BUT TO MEAN BUSINESS,

call on us, examine our stock and get prices, and you will see at once that we can compete with AUCTION OR COST prices.

Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.

10—12—93

FOR RENT.

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE with seven rooms, kitchen, stables and other outhouses on lot; large garden; plenty of pure water on the premises; situated on Arch street, near the Masonic Lodge; five minutes walk from the Market house. Apply to

B. R. HUSKE.

H. H. H.

WE ARE OFFERING A LOT OF

Sheet Iron Stove Pans

at about half price—5, 10 and 15 cents each.

MARYLAND ROASTING PANS WORTH $1.50 AT 65 CENTS.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

H. H. H.

—WE HAVE ON HAND—

75 Sets of Knives and Forks,

used once only—at the F. I. L. I. Banquet. They are in good condition, but will be sold very cheap. Call at once if you are in need.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

8—31—93 tf



M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Judicial Sale of Town Lot.

Pursuant to Decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., made at May, Term 1893, in the cause: *William G. LeDuc, Receiver &c., vs. Henry Mitchell and wife Sarah*, the undersigned Commissioner will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville a Town Lot in Fayetteville on the west side of Ramsay street, described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the west margin of Ramsay street, north corner of a lot sold by John Thomson to the W. & W. R. R. Co., running thence westwardly 210 feet with said railroad line to the corner; thence northwardly on a line parallel to Ramsay street 9· feet to a corner; thence eastwardly on a line parallel to the first line of this lot 210 feet to Ramsay street; thence southwardly with said street to the beginning being a lot fronting 90 feet on Ramsay street, and 210 feet deep.

Terms: Cash.

Time: Saturday, 11th of Nov. 1893, at 12 M.

Place: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C.

WM. G. LEDUC, Commissioner.

Fayetteville, N. C., 18th Oct., 1893—ts

Wood for Sale.

We have on hand a lot of Oak, Maple and Pine Wood, sawed in suitable lengths for stoves and fire-places, which will be sold for 60 cents a dray-load, delivered anywhere in the city.

CROSS CREEK MFG CO.

10—5—93 3m

NOTICE.

TAXES!

Please read the following law carefully and remember that I am compelled to obey the same, and every man in the county will have to conform to this law.

Laws of 1889, Chapter 218, Sec. 40.—The Sheriff or his deputy shall attend at his office during the months of September and November for the purpose of receiving Taxes; he shall also in like manner attend at least during the month of October at some one or more places in each township of which fifteen days notice shall be given by advertisement at three or more public places, and in a newspaper; if one be published in the county.

Sec. 41.—Whenever the taxes shall be due and unpaid, the Sheriff shall immediately proceed to collect them, &c.

I shall endeavor to follow strictly the above laws, therefore all parties are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their taxes. I will be in my office during the months of October and November, or you will find a deputy there for the purpose of collecting taxes.

I will visit the places below for the same purpose, on the days stated during the month of October, viz:

Monday, October 16th, Manchester.
Tuesday, October 17th, Smith's Shop.
Wednesday, October 18th, Cabbin Branch
Thursday, October 19th, Ray's.
Friday, October 20th, Butler's Shop.
Monday, October 23rd, Godwin's.
Tuesday, October 24th, Geddie's Gin.
Wednesday, October 25th, Geddie's Store
Thursday October 26th, Clay Fork.
Saturday, October 28th, Hope Mills.
Monday, October 30th, Little River Academy.

J. B. SMITH, Sheriff.

Oct. 2, 1893.

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I. McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.

Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

PLUMBING.

I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.

The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.

I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

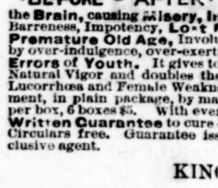
KODAKS.

Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

2—23—tf

MAGNETIC NERVINE.



Is sold with written guarantee to cure Nervous Prostration, Fits, Dizziness, Headache and Neuralgia and Wakefulness, caused by excessive use of Opium, Tobacco and Alcohol; Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, causing Misery, Insanity and Death; Barreness, Impotency, Lost Power in either sex, Premature Old Age, Involuntary Losses, caused by over-indulgence, over-exertion of the Brain and Errors of Youth. It gives to Weak Organs their Natural Vigor and doubles the joys of life; cures Lucorrhœa and Female Weakness. A month's treatment, in plain package, by mail, to any address, $1 per box, 6 boxes $5. With every $5 order we give a Written Guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circulars free. Guarantee issued only by our exclusive agent.

KING BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1893.

Not since the memorable silver debate began in the Senate has the outlook for passing a financial measure that will receive the vote of every democratic Senator been as bright as it is at this writing. The failure of the attempt to compel the Senate to vote by holding a continuous session, which was a fore-gone conclusion, has convinced those democratic Senators who were pledged to do their best to secure the passage of the Voorhees bill that unconditional repeal is under present circumstances an impossibility and they are for the first time taking part in conferences held for the purpose of reaching an agreement upon a compromise that can be passed as a distinctively democratic measure, and there are the best of reasons for the prediction that such a measure will this week be passed by the Senate.

President Cleveland is not taking any part in these conferences. He is still firm in his belief that unconditional repeal would be the best thing, but he will not veto any compromise which meets the approval of the democrats in the Senate and House, as any compromise will necessarily include the vicious purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and probably the authority for an issue of bonds to strengthen the gold reserve. The indications are that it will also include the repeal of the tax on State bank currency. Secretary Carlisle is reported to have given his opinion as to a compromise that would be approved by President Cleveland and it includes these propositions.

Laying aside personal opinions and looking at the matter from a strictly political point of view it must at once be apparent to those familiar with public sentiment in the west and south that it will be much better for the democratic party to grant some recognition to that sentiment in financial legislation than to ignore it. Without votes from those sections the party can neither elect a President nor control Congress.

All of the Ohio republican members of the House have been called home to help McKinley, who for some reason has become very much alarmed at the outlook. Democrats in Congress do not forget that Ohio is under ordinary circumstances a republican state, but their private advices are certainly very favorable of late to the democrats.

The democrats of the House are setting the democratic Senators a good example in keeping together. Notwithstanding the efforts of the republicans to create dissension among the House democrats over the Tucker bill for the repeal of the obnoxious federal election laws, that bill was passed on schedule time and it received the votes of every democrat present, as well as those of the populists. The House then took up the McCreary bill amending the Geary Chinese exclusion act, which would have been passed last week if more members than were expected had not desired to make speeches thereon, causing the taking of a vote to be postponed until this afternoon.

The democratic Congress has one opportunity to bring about a great reform, and at the same time save a very large sum of money, that should not be neglected. It is a fact well known to all who have ever had any considerable business with the Treasury department that there is an unnecessary amount of red tape in its method of dealing with accounts involving the expenditure of money. This is not the fault of individuals but of the absurd system which compels a duplication of all the work done in connection with every account which passes through the offices of five out of the six auditors of the Treasury. To duplicate the work the clerical force is also necessarily duplicated. It is not a good argument to say that this duplication is a necessary safe guard, because the work of the Sixth Auditor's office, which handles all of the post-office accounts, and which has long enjoyed the reputation of being conducted under a thorough business system, is not duplicated, being of itself a final settlement of the accounts upon which it passes. It is probable that the joint Congressional committee now investigating the work and methods of the various departments will recommend that all of the bureaux of the Treasury department which exist merely for the purpose of duplicating the work done in the offices of the first five auditors be abolished. They certainly ought to be abolished. It would mean the dropping of five or six hundred needless employees—the influence represented by their friends, many of them Senators and Representatives, is what will make the task a difficult one for Congress—and the consequent saving of their salaries, and it would reduce the time required to get an account through the Treasury nearly one half. It would also show the people that democratic economy was being practised as well as preached.

At last the House is unanimous upon something. It adopted a resolution asking the Attorney General whether the interests of the Government are jeopardized by the passing of the Union Pacific Railway into the hands of receivers.

Conjugal Wisdom.

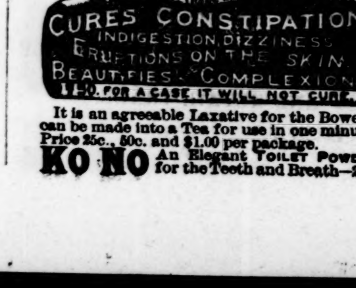
"She who ne'er answers till her husband cools, Or, if she rules him, never shows she rules"—is a type of wife happily becoming common in these days when women may have good health, cheerful dispositions, strong nerves and clear minds, simply through the use of Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Before the reputation and use of this remedy became world-wide, irritable, cross, nervous, debilitated women, suffering with displacements, hysteria, and every female disease, were the rule rather than the exception. The "Favorite Prescription" has proven to be the key to a long and happy life—the key which effectually locks out that old array of uterine disorders, periodical pains, weak back, prolapsus, inflammation, ulceration, nervous exhaustion and general debility. See printed guarantee on wrapper. Money refunded if it doesn't give satisfaction in every case.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



It is an agreeable Laxative for the Bowels; can be made into a Tea for use in one minute. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package.

KO NO An Elegant TOILET POWDER for the Teeth and Breath—25c.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

SPECIALISTS

(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.



Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. **Many years** of varied and successful **experience** in the use of curative methods that we **alone** own and control for all disorders of **men** who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from **errors of youth and excess** or who are nervous and **impotent**, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to **guarantee** to all patients, if they can possibly be **restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.**

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that **weakness** with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has **cured** others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete **Cure Guaranteed.**

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds **cured** where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly **cured** in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have **cured** cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

Address or call on

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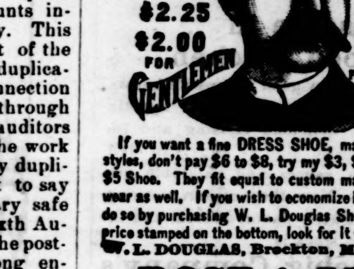
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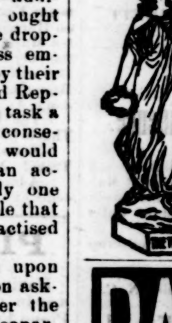
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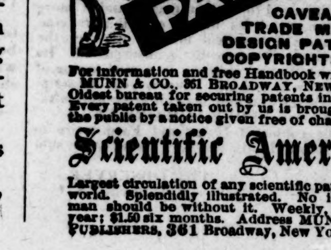
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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Oct. 8th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	4:50 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:52 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:17 "
Leave Sanford,	9:36 "
Leave Climax,	11:37 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:10 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:12 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	5:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	10:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	12:50 p. m.
Arrive Walnut Cove,	1:40 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	2:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:52 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:50 "
Leave Climax,	4:17 "
Leave Sanford,	6:05 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:25 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:50 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	4:35 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:40 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:25 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:22 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:52 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:15 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:10 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	11:05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:45 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:53 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South and South-west.

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Oct. 1st, 1893.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.	No. 55, Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon	12 35	9 51	6 30	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	7 40	
Arrive Tarboro	2 35			
Leave Tarboro	12 54			
				P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	7 40	
Leave Wilson	2 30	11 30	8 21	2 40
Leave Selma				3 30
Lv. Fayetteville		1 15		5 16
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27		8 30
			A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	2 30		8 21	
Leave Goldsboro	3 25		9 7	
Leave Magnolia	4 38		10 21	
Ar. Wilmington	6 15		11 59	
	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Oct. 1st, 1893.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 14, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.	No. 56, Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville		9 33		9 50
Leave Selma				11 49
Arrive Wilson		11 25		12 50
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington	9 30		5 45	
Leave Magnolia	11 10		7 25	
Leave Goldsboro	12 20		8 34	
Arrive Wilson	1 10		9 18	
		No. 14 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	1 10	11 30	9 18	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	10 02	
Arrive Tarboro	2 35			
Leave Tarboro	12 54			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	10 0	
Arrive Weldon	3 08	1 00	11 15	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M. Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:35 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:45 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 7:45 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 9:00 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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